

THE North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. I., No. 29.

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4TH, 1867.

PRICE, TAELS 12 7/8 ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

THIS is hereby given, that the Partnership formerly subsisting between the undersigned Thos. Frederick Ballance and John Brugh Hallam, as Commission Agents and Co-partners under the Firm of Ballance & Hallam, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

T. FRED. BALLANCE.
J. B. HALLAM.

31oc 911 Hankow, 28th Sept., 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. RICHARD ROBERT TYERS in our firm ceased on the 30th June, 1867.

OLYPIANT & Co.
Shanghai, 9th Sept., 1867

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.
tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as Tea Taster and Inspector, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864

INSURANCES.

North-China Insurance Company.

THE undersigned as Agent for the above Company, accepts Risks from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, and Hongkong.

JAMES E. BUSH,

Hong Name, 遠來 Yuen-Lai.

30no 3222 Newchwang, October 1866.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. Policies payable in London, Hongkong, Singapore, Peking, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
Shanghai, 13th February, 1867.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,250,700 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

INSURANCES.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned have been authorized to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000
In 400 Shares, of Tals 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Tals 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.)
Chairman.

F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)

E. IYERSON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)

W. PRONST, Esq., (Messrs. Wm. Pustau & Co.)

A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)

J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN, Secretary.
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

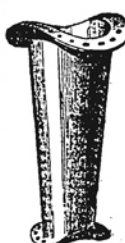
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

- 1.—On Buildings or on their contents.
- 2.—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE "GALLOWAY" PATENT TAPER TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS.



THESE TUBES are now being used almost universally in England in the construction of Steam Boilers having either one or two flues.

They GREATLY ECONOMISE THE FUEL, improve the circulation, and increase the power of the boiler.

They are SPECIALLY adapted for introduction into old boilers, and are made with such an amount

of taper as to allow of this being easily done.

These Taper Tubes have been in use upwards of 16 years, and above 30,000 are now at work, and the demand is daily increasing. They can be fixed by any boiler maker, but can only be obtained from the Patentees, who will furnish full particulars and list of firms using the tubes on application.

W. & J. GALLOWAY & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER MAKERS.

MANCHESTER.

30ap-68 1010 October 19th, 1867.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"

TO BE HAD ONLY OF

HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,

23 ABCHURCH LANE,

LONDON.

17no-07 1448 Shanghai, 10th Nov. 1866.

FRENCH MEDICINES

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & Co.,

CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,
PARIS.

THESE different medicines represent the most recent medical discoveries, founded on the principles of Chemistry and therapeutics. They must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines, as their names sufficiently indicate their composition; a circumstance which has caused them to be appreciated and prescribed by the faculty in the whole world. They widely differ from those numerous medicines advertised in the public papers as able to cure every possible disease, as they are applicable only to but a very few complaints. The most stringent laws exist, in France, with regard to the sale of medical preparations, and only those, which have undergone an examination by the Academy of Medicine, and have been proved efficacious, either in the Hospitals, or in the practice of the first medical men, are authorised by the Government. This fact must be a guarantee for the excellency of Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co.'s medicines.

DOCTOR LERAS'

(Doctor of Medicine)

Liquid Phosphate of Iron.

The newest and most esteemed medicine in cases of:

CHLOROSIS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DIFFICULT DIGESTION, DISMENORRHEA, ANEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY & POORNESS OF BLOOD.

It is particularly recommended to regulate the functions of nature, and to all ladies of delicate constitutions, as well as to persons suffering under every kind of debility whatsoever. It is the preservative of health par excellence, in all warm and relaxing climates.

No more Cod Liver Oil.

Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse-Radish.

This medicine has been administered with the utmost success in the Hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for COD LIVER OIL, and has been found most beneficial in DISEASES OF THE CHEST, SCROFULA, LYPHATIC DISORDERS, GREEN SICKNESS, MUSCULAR ATONY and LOSS OF APPETITE. It regenerates the constitution in purifying the blood, it being the most powerful depurative known. It has also been applied with happy results in DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Further, it will be found to be of great benefit to young children subject to HUMOURS and OBSTRUCTION OF THE GLANDS.

Consumption Cured!

Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

This new medicine is considered to be a sovereign remedy in cases of CONSUMPTION and other DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. It promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, night perspirations cease, and the patient is rapidly restored to health.

N.B.—Be sure to see that the signature of GRIMAULT & Co., is affixed to the bottle, as this Syrup is liable to imitations.

No more difficult or painful digestion.

Dr. BURIN DU BUISSON'S,
(Laureate of the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine.)

Digestive Lozenges.

This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France, in cases of derangements of the digestive functions, such as:

GASTRITIS, GASTRALGIA, long and laborious digestion, wind in the stomach and bowels, EMACIATION, JAUNDICE, and COMPLAINTS OF THE LIVER and LUNGS.

Nervous Head Aches, Neuralgia Diarrhoea, Dysentery,

Instantaneously cured by

GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.

This vegetable substance which grows in the Brazil, has been employed since time immemorial to cure INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. It has proved of late to be of the greatest service in cases of CHOLERA, as it is a preventive and cure in cases of Diarrhoea.

No more Dyspepsia, vomiting during pregnancy, or sea sickness

Grimault's Elixir of Pepsine.

Pepsine undergoes no alteration in this delicious preparation. It will consequently be preferred to PEPISINE POWDER or PILLS. It is the digestive medicine par excellence, and is at the same time a most agreeable table liqueur.

Messrs. GRIMAULT beg to call the attention of the faculty and of the public in general to the fact that real Pepsine is prepared in France alone. It is far superior to all others often extracted from the stomach of porci.

Grimault's Capsules & Liquid Extract of Matico Vegetalis.

Pamphlet on the use of Matico and cure of the disease.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals of Paris, by the celebrated Dr. RICORD, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubeba. The Injection is used in recent, and Capsules in the more chronic cases.

GENERAL DEPOT:

IN PARIS, at GRIMAULT & Co., 45, Rue Richelieu.

IN LONDON, at NEWBURY & SONS, 45, St. Paul's Church-Yard.

IN SHANGHAI, at MEDICAL HALL.

IN HONGKONG, at FRANCH DISPENSARY.
31my-68 3223



LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 19ja 1865 2044.

Office of Maritime Customs.

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Ying-tzu, Newchwang, Oct. 10th, 1867.

THE Liao Light-ship having been run into, and having received severe injury, has been temporarily removed for the execution of the necessary repairs.

W. A. WRIGHT,
Acting Harbour Master.

OFFICE OF MARITIME CUSTOMS.

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Ying-tzu, Newchwang, 22nd Oct., 1867.

NOTICE to Ship-masters bound to Newchwang.—Captain Sutherland of the S. S. "Africa" reports "the existence of a dangerous Rock lying about S.S.W. 3 to 4 cables, from the East point of the deep Bay on the South side of Murchison Island, on which the sea broke heavily at low water and quite smooth over it at half Tide."

"This danger is in the best anchorage to South of Murchison Island as recommended in China Pilot P. 346, and had I been going in at high water in a gale from the North, as I did at low water, I feel certain I would have struck upon it."

I would therefore advise great caution in approaching this anchorage, until such time as the spot has been thoroughly surveyed.

W. ALGERNON WRIGHT,
Acting Harbour Master.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

DEATHS.

(On the 25th instant, of Pleurisy, H. J. F. EVANS, aged 24; only son of H. Evans, Esq. At Shanghai, on the 23rd Oct., 12.30 a.m., at the residence of Messrs. Wm. Dato & Co., Maria Merchant, a native of Pontnewynydd, aged 23 years.

LATEST DATES.

England (incl.)... Oct. 8... Hongkong,..... " 22...
Hankow,..... " 20... Yokohama,..... " 26

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong,..... July 23... Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,..... " 29... Sept. 10th.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
Oct. 19. W.	11.06	12.2	S. by E.	2	b	30.21	71
" 20. W.	3.38	22.02	East	2	b	30.10	70
" 21. W.	11.23	18.68	E. S. E.	1	b	30.15	70
" 22. W.	4.10	15.07	N. by E.	1	b	30.11	72
" 23. W.	0.14	15.07	N. N. E.	3	r	30.18	72
" 24. W.	5.14	20.09	"	4	r	30.18	71
" 25. W.	6.23	18.10	"	4	r	30.25	65
" 26. W.	2.07	15.00	N. by W.	4	o	30.22	67
" 27. W.	8.24	19.05	North	3	b	30.31	67
" 28. W.	3.52	14.07	N. by E.	2	b	30.27	67
" 29. W.	9.43	20.10	N. by E.	3	r	30.29	67
" 30. W.	5.06	18.10	N. N. E.	3	o	30.25	65
" 31. W.	6.14	17.07	N. by E.	3	o	30.25	65
" 1. W.	10.37	21.05	N. N. E.	3	b	30.30	69

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initial; b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. over cast (cloud); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; u. calm.

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

DATE.	1867.		1866.	
	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.
Oct. 25	71	63	65	54
" 26	70	61	68	56
" 27	71	63	68	60
" 28	74	64	64	56
" 29	78	69	62	54
" 30	74	69	62	54
" 31	69	66	64	58
Nov. 1	73	65	66	58
" 2	67	60	61	58
" 3	64	57	65	60

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per "Fire Queen" from Hankow, Mr. and Mrs. Holcomb. From Kinkiang, Mr. F. E. Foster. From Chinkiang, Mr. Abbott, and 42 Chinese on deck. Per "Ed King" from Hongkong, Mrs. Terry and Dr. Thin. Per "Lioness" from Tientsin, Mr. Smith and 121 Chinese. Per "Osaka" from Nagasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Pitney and child, Mr. and Mrs. Kross and family, Mr. and Mrs. Fobes. Messrs. Adams, Dyer, Hamilton, and 15 Europeans belonging to the Brit. str. "Adeline," laid up in Nagasaki harbour. Per "Calix" from Hongkong, Mr. A. Partridge, Messrs. Bristow, Ford, Eversand, Price, Lodge, Guin, Sherwood, Brown, Dalrymple, Bird, Hon. D. Harris and agent, one European nurse and two children,

and two native servants. Per "Hirado" from Hankow, Messrs. Horn, Pointer, Land, Ellis, Tard, Craig and Col. Doyle. DEPARTED.—Per "Nippon" for Hongkong.—Mr. & Mrs. Morris and family, Mrs. Tabor, Messrs. Mackintosh, Hean, Ringer, Brett, Andrews, and Hurot. Per "Fo-loong," for Nagasaki.—Capt. Cato, Mr. Hermann, and two French Priests.

ONE of the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers, with Mail, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Saturday, the 9th instant.

THE publication of the North-China Herald commenced at 4 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, NOV. 4, 1867.

THE great change that has passed over Shanghai, is exemplified in the altered tone of its public meetings. A few years ago it was difficult to gather a quorum together for the transaction of important business. The speeches were curt, and carefully restricted to the matter in hand; nay, often, resolutions were read out, seconded, put, and carried, without the faintest ideas of dissent or opposition. The most momentous interests were entrusted to men of definite position, without much care being taken to consider their fitness or unfitness for the trusts reposed in them. Votes of want of confidence, and committees of enquiry, were never mentioned. All this, however, has altered. We have suffered "a sea change into something new and strange," and one of the most important signs of the revolution, is the tendency to examine and to criticize. The spirit of free enquiry, of which we hear so much and see so little, in another field, is at work in the Model Settlement busily and unmistakably. A public meeting now is a vigorous discussion, far more animated than the theatrical semblance of argument to which we were formerly accustomed, at the Debating Society. It is a contest in which a keen interest is taken by all the speakers, in which the criticism is unrelenting, and where the majorities, in case of division, are excitingly small. In some senses the change may be regarded as fortunate, and as evidence of an enhanced interest being felt in public affairs. But there are certain unpleasant features in the change. The public has gone from one perilous extreme to another. Whereas at one time it let anything pass unchallenged and uncanvassed, now it seems determined to make every measure emanating from a Committee, a target for criticism and mistrust. In fact, having elected a gentleman, (it is presumed on account of his fitness), to a responsible post, the public acts as if it conceived that his possession of that post were an argument against the wisdom of his counsels.

The late meetings of the North China Insurance Company and of the Episcopal Church Society in Shanghai, afford striking examples of this change in the popular temper. The directors at the one meeting and the trustees at the other were subjected to a rigorous criticism, which was unknown five years ago, and which we caudally confess in the latter case seemed to pass the limits of good taste. The Church trustees brought forward a plan which at once lightened the community of a pressing difficulty, and gave them a prospect of speedily completing their church. Instead of being received as they might reasonably have expected, with expressions of approval and of confidence, they are questioned and cross-questioned, as though they were proposing a scheme which laid them open to grave suspicion. It was of course natural that Church goers and persons who had availed themselves of religious privileges in the existing building for some years, should be anxious that no unseemly structure should be built on its site. The question as to the style of building pro-

posed for erection, and the conditions which it was intended to attach to the lease, was therefore a highly proper one; but we conceive that the meeting should have been satisfied by the distinct assurance of the Chairman, "that the Trustees would take due care that no building should be erected that was at all inconsistent with the character of the ground; neither theatres nor other objectionable edifices would be allowed. This was a matter of legal form which the Trustees might be trusted to see properly carried out."

Instead, however, of accepting this declaration as satisfactory, the subscribers exhibited a spirit of distrust which ultimately provoked the intending lessee to withdraw his offer. Though it is possible that at the next meeting a more liberal tender may be forthcoming, and though pew-holders and subscribers may eventually succeed in leasing their ground for a higher price than that offered on Saturday, the fact remains, that a sure bird in the hand has been given up for a possible feathered songster in the bush; and that the contractors have been treated with a lack of courtesy which would amply justify them in refusing to continue their present generous terms. It is true that it would have been desirable if the Trustees had circulated their proposal freely amongst the various members of the community, so that it might have been discussed in all its bearings; but it is quite within the compass of possibility that they were only empowered to make the offer at the last moment, and if so, no blame attaches to them. With regard to the plan of appointing, thus late in the day, a numerous Building Committee, we are hopeful that the time is past for such a step. Besides, the terms of the Act seem to render the appointment of any auxiliaries to the trustees out of the question.

Summary of News.

We have deferred publication of the Herald till this afternoon, in order that it might include a full report of the week's racing, even to the scratch races usually got up on the fourth day. This will be found elsewhere, as well as an account of the regatta, which was successful and well attended. The English, it will be seen, contrary to general expectation, won the International eight-oar race, thus retrieving their defeat of last year. The result is mainly attributable to the superior power of the crew, who were still inferior to their adversaries in form, notwithstanding the improvement brought about during the previous fortnight by the energetic coaching of their new coxswain.

A meeting of residents interested in the erection of the new church has been held, at which reports by the architect, trustees and treasurer were read. The satisfactory announcement was made, that more than Tls. 8,000 had been subscribed by the community, conditionally on the trustees being able to raise the remainder of the sum required, for the completion of the building. This they proposed to do by a loan—leasing a slice of the western portion of the Church compound, including the site of the present Church, for Tls. 1,200 a year, to guarantee the interest on the amount. Much discussion arose, in the course of which several restrictions were proposed, in consequence of which it was announced that the offer on which the trustees had based their scheme, was withdrawn. An impression, however, seemed to prevail that a better might possibly be obtained, and tenders have been asked for. Some discussion arose in regard to the amount of further support which Government might be induced to afford, and a proposal that the trustees be empowered to solicit further subscription from H.M. Government, was carried. The meeting now stands adjourned to the 15th November, when the trustees will report progress.

The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has compiled a voluminous memorial to Sir Rutherford Alcock, in reference to the treaty revision, which we shall reprint at length in our next (mail) issue. The Chamber urge the necessity that foreigners should be allowed to reside and trade in the interior, and holds that Art. xii of the present treaty gives the required privilege, if liberally interpreted. The questions of transit dues, and of salt import, are also dwelt on.

A gorgeous procession was got up on Sunday last, to grace the public entry, into the city, of the successful candidates from this district, at the recent Nanking literary examinations.

Unusually strong winds have prevailed during the past fortnight, and several accidents are reported in the river. Amongst others, a ferry boat was upset in the river during the strong wind on Saturday morning, and a large number of Chinese drowned. The Express was unable to leave Ningpo on Friday night, on account of the strong Northerly gale.

A daring robbery was committed in the city last week, by some Fokhien men. They broke into a pawnshop, carried off some Tls. 20,000 worth of property, and escaped through the South Gate, cutting down one of the sentries. Four of the culprits have since been captured.

The search instituted for the stolen cargo of the *Vesta* Vizie has not been very successful, some 20 or 30 tons of coal, only, having been discovered among the villages in the neighborhood of the wreck. It is probable that most of the coal was carried away up the river in fishing boats, to places affording a better market than the neighborhood of Yangtze Cape.

A CHEROKEE correspondent writes,—I am glad to see your Tientsin correspondent discussing the question of railways for the North of China. However opinion may differ as to the precise route to be selected, the ventilation of the subject must tend to hasten the consummation which all devoutly wish—their introduction. I see an abortive diatribe in the *Friend of China*, against the Packet Agent at this port. There is no such person, I am sorry to say. Letters are delivered gratis, as a matter of voluntary courtesy.

Interesting letters from our TIENSIN correspondent will be found in the usual place. He discusses at some length the railway question, with reference to conveyance of imports and produce to and from the interior of Shantung and the northern provinces. The *Our Queen*, second direct ship from England, had arrived. Some races have also been got up at this port, respecting which our correspondent writes—"Mr. Fairleigh's *Jack Diamond* won the Challenge Cup, and judging from the hearty cheering after the rider had passed the scales, I fancy the bulk of the community was pleased at the event. Mr. Fairleigh, being on the point of leaving Tientsin for good, has had the kindness to present the Stewards of the Races with the cup. They are consequently now in possession of a Challenge Cup which must be run for at least on the next two successive meetings. The weather was everything one could wish, but owing to the plain being much covered with water, scarcely any respectable Chinese were present; so very different from our former meetings when numbers of well-dressed natives attended. His Excellency Chung, the three-port Imperial Commissioner, however, came as usual on the Challenge Cup day. Admiral Keppel arrived from Peking on the 24th instant, and was present on the first day; but was obliged to leave for Japan early on the morning of the second. Of course, the ladies of the community graced the Grand Stand as usual.

We reprint a judgment delivered by the Chief Judge, in a case tried by him at YOKOHAMA, which will be interesting, as bearing on the value of the bank pass-book system.

Editorial Selections.

THE BOAT SERVICE OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

IN a recent home paper, there is an elaborate and almost wondering account of a voyage made by two men across the Atlantic on an open life-raft. The writer of the article, after descending on the pluckiness of the adventure, proceeds not unreasonably to argue the advisability of having such rafts placed for safety's sake on board our large ocean-going steamers. He was probably not even aware that safety rafts, of the kind used for the above mentioned voyage, are placed on board the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers

travelling between San Francisco, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai; and, for all we know to the contrary, on board the vessels of the Company trading elsewhere.

The mention of these rafts leads us to consider very briefly the general precautions taken on board the ocean steamers in which Shanghai is chiefly interested, against loss of life by wreck or fire. In the recent loss of the P. & O. steamer *Singapore*, much credit was justly given to Captain Wilkinson from the promptness with which the steamer's boats were lowered; and in one of the Yokohama papers it was, we believe, hinted that this was mainly owing to a regular course of discipline and practice instituted by that excellent though unfortunate officer. It would be interesting to learn if there are standing rules of the Company as to boat practice, as we never remember to have seen anything of the kind attempted. Certain it is that, only the other day in the smooth waters of the Yangtze, some fifteen to eighteen minutes were required to lower away the port boats of a P. & O. steamer, the operation being accompanied by an amount of confusion and uncertainty suggesting grave reflection. It is in boat work of this kind that, speaking generally, the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers will bear off the palm from their friendly opponents of the P. & O. Co. From on board the former, a life-raft can be launched in two minutes, ready with bread, water, compass, oars, mast and sail; and being reversible, the chance of upsetting in launching is of no moment. With the boats, the case is much the same, and from our own experience we can testify that the boats of a certain P. M. S. S. steamer can be lowered away much quicker than any we have ever seen from a P. & O. steamer. The whole question is, as we before observed, one of discipline and practice; and it is only right that the older company should see the arrangements for boat service thoroughly carried out. But of more importance than the rapidity and efficiency of boat lowering, is the number of the boats themselves. The P. & O. Co.'s steamers are, by common report, well found in this respect, and many other British steamers are not behindhand. But is there any Government officer, either British or American, whose duty it is to inspect the passenger-carrying steamers trading to this port, and to see that their number of boats is in proportion to their passenger-carrying capacity? We have travelled by the "Szechuen," "Shansu" and "Express," between this and Ningpo, and have no hesitation in affirming that all those steamers were, at that time, utterly incapable of discharging by their own boats, from ship to shore, the passengers, officers and crew. When either a chief, assistant or co-judge is lost, there will probably be some stir in the matter, but meanwhile "Sauce qui pout." Next, as to life-belts. The Messageries Imperiales and P. M. S. S. Co. place in the berth of each passenger a life-belt ready for immediate use. Should not this precaution be made universal and compulsory, in all our ocean-going passenger steamers? Probably the P. & O. Co. and owners of other steamers do not like to hint, by this simple device, at the bare chance of a steamer coming to grief; but come to grief they do—and then who is to estimate

the use of a good life-belt? The question of economy could not of course be entertained for a moment.

Lastly, as to safeguards against fire. The appalling nature of a fire at sea is proverbial, and much care and forethought is required to provide means for its prompt extinction. On board the P. & O. Co.'s steamers, a fire station is appointed to every man, from the first officer downwards; and the same plan is adopted by the P. M. S. S. Co. But the drill on board the steamers of the latter Company is carried to a high perfection, and several times on a voyage the whole ship's Company are turned, without warning, from their ordinary pursuits, to assist in extinguishing an imaginary fire. It is much to be wished that this system were more general, and the safety of passengers in outside steamers more efficiently cared for. We have written in no carping or unfriendly spirit, but simply with the ordinary idea of ventilating the subject, even at the expense of a few perhaps odious comparisons. Everything done by steamer owners to ensure the safety of passengers, must tend eventually to increase dividends or profits; and though this is, for the owners, a one-sided way of viewing the subject, we and our fellow-residents in Shanghai have a deep interest in those who go down to the sea in ships, and have enough cause to pray for "those in peril on the sea."

RACING.

FROM the time of the Saxon kings when, as history tells us, Hugh the Great of France sent Athelstane of England several German running horses, horse racing has been the sport par excellence of John Bull, and of young John in particular. It is not however of racing in the mother country that we purpose to talk to-day, but of that which is got up and fostered by those scions of English blood whose lot is cast in the East, and more particularly those who are relegated to Shanghai. Since the commencement of Griffin's Plates and Ladies' Purse, Shanghai, like the Houses of Parliament on a Derby day, has been quite unanimous in giving itself up to pleasure in the race weeks; and quite proper and natural too, for are not these two of the few pleasant excitements which occur yearly in our model settlement. It is true, we can't compare with our friends at home in the matter of horsemanship; but if we don't have the pleasure of seeing a Fordham or a Challenger set to in an artistic manner, still we may have a friend whose dubious "tailoring" we watch with interest, slightly mingled with anxiety for his safety; or better still, there is perchance an animal which, being our own sole and private property, is regarded by us with as much interest as the owner of Flying Dutchman might have bestowed on the crack. And if we do happen to be the fortunate possessor of the winner of the Chu-ka-za Cup or the Yuen-ming Yuen Stakes, who shall say that our pleasure is not as great as even that of the fortunate man, whom envious outsiders point out to a country cousin, with the remark—that is Sir Martin Gale the owner of "Blue Rain"; or, with still greater *empressment*,—do you know that little fellow? Why, that is Bagshaw, who won the Great Omnium this year. As regards the "fun of the fair" so to speak, we of course can't compare with our home friends, as we miss one of the most amusing parts of the day's enjoyment viz. "The Road," where may be seen jumbled up together in "confusion worse confounded" every sort of vehicle under the sun. We have not the dashing drag, side by side with the butcher's cart from Whitechapel, the overloaded van from Lambeth, the Hansom with its cheekey and slangy driver, or the spicy waggonee, in close proximity to the plebeian bus with an array of counter-skippers out for a holiday. And when we get on the course, we miss all those delights of

the cockney pleasure seeker; to wit, the Aunt Sallys and "Three throws a penny," "Try your lungs Gentlemen," and the usual assortment of nigger minstrels, red cloaked Gypsy fortune tellers, and acrobats, not to mention the vendors of those ugly little wooden dolls which are the "correct thing" to put in your hat. These are some of the things we miss, but our quiet little race-course has a few advantages. We escape that horror of the nervous and timid, the English crowd; every one who has been on a race-course must know that the said crowd is certainly not the cleanest and most polite in the world. And in addition to this, if we happen to arrive late, we can quietly take our stand and see all and everything without any trouble. There is no place in the East, we boldly aver, that can surpass, or even equal, our settlement for pony racing, but it is to be regretted, that horse racing has greatly fallen off, of late years. This is perhaps to be attributed in a great measure to the "hard times" through which Shanghai has passed; but we shrewdly suspect that a great deal is owing to the fact of the horses being confined to so few stables. At the meeting just past, there were no less than six Horse Races; and yet the greatest number of runners in any one race was three! How can horse racing flourish under these circumstances? If some adventurous and plucky speculator does not start a fresh stud, we greatly fear that it will fall through altogether; and if it does, one of the most pleasing sights at our meetings will be lost to us.

SHANGHAI.

THE connexion between poverty and crime is not more intimate than that subsisting between filth and disease. The relations of the latter to each other, as cause and effect, are certain and invariable as the undoubted operation of great natural laws can render them. Disease is ever the penalty exacted by the great mother for neglect of cleanliness. Self-preservation compels communities, as well as individuals, to take measures for the promotion of general cleanliness. In the earliest approaches to civilized life, there is the most abundant evidence to show that such regulations were the subject of the most serious attention of the legislators of the time. The most ancient and perhaps the most wonderful architectural remains in Rome are the sewers the work of one of the earliest of her Kings; and aqueducts on scales of stupendous magnitude attest the value water held in the estimation of her inhabitants. The speedy and effective removal of refuse by drainage, and an ample and continuous supply of pure water, have been in all times regarded as the two most essential means of observing cleanliness and preserving health. In its higher relationship to morality, physical purity has obtained marked and prominent recognition, in every great religious creed which has been given to the world. Wherever the great sanitary laws which nature herself plainly dictates are infringed,—more particularly by masses of population in dense proximity, as in camps, jails and towns—the most condign retribution follows. It is precisely under such conditions of life, that attention to the laws which govern health is most difficult, and the degree of infringement is inevitably and proportionally reflected in the death rate of the locality. The dependence of the large group of malarious affections upon the emanations from putrid vegetation, in warm moist situations; that of the typhoid and eruptive groups of fevers upon the effluvia from decaying animal matter forming sewage; and that of cholera and bowel complaints in general, on unwholesome water and food, are as well established facts as the most positive science affords. The earnestness with which modern legislatures have accepted their responsibilities in sanitary matters, is shown by

the ample powers which they have conferred for this purpose on the municipalities. Indeed, such matters are the true objects of municipal solicitude.

There is probably no place in the world which affords better or more conclusive proofs of the matter in question, than Shanghai. It is only necessary to recall the frightful sanitary condition of the Foreign Settlement, and the corresponding sickness and mortality in 1862, and to compare them with the present day. It would be difficult to conceive conditions grouping themselves together in a more terribly destructive combination. Absolutely no drainage, but what the surface presented to a fostering sun, the air contaminated by the emanations from myriads of filthy, starved, or foully fed refugees, and every source of water supply poisoned by the same deleterious influences. The thinning off of the native population, the diminished number of ships in the river—more to be regretted,—and the system of deep drainage to which each successive Council has devoted so much attention and sycee, have together combined to remove the opprobrium, from Shanghai, of being the deadliest spot on the surface of the globe. Resident medical gentlemen, whose experience ranges over the periods we have named, assure us not only that the amount of sickness has vastly decreased, but that the character itself of disease has undergone a marked change, no longer presenting the deadly type of former days. There are, however, one or two points in our domestic administration, which still call for reform. We have done the most we can, by drainage and by inspection, to reduce to a minimum the filthiness which seems necessarily incidental to a congregation of Chinese, in our streets. But how often do any of us venture into what we may call the parlours of our own houses and compounds? We exact cleanliness on the outside of the cup and the platter—that is to say, in those parts of the house which we inhabit. But how often do we take the trouble to inspect the out-offices, by way of satisfying ourselves that they are submitted to the same cleansing process? Dirt and Chinese are inseparable companions; wherever the latter congregate, filth is sure to follow, and incessant watchfulness is necessary to prevent its agglomeration to an offensive and injurious extent. A very simple method exists of remedying these objectionable features of our domestic economy. The class of substances known as deodorizers and disinfectants are numerous, cheap, and most simple in mode of employment. And these, regularly made use of as occasion requires, would most usefully supplement the prime agent—water, and, at a trifling expense, render these institutions both inoffensive and innocuous. The effect, in the aggregate, of these precautionary measures being generally carried out would be immense, in preventing the constant pollution of the air we breathe. The free use of household disinfectants was strongly recommended by the Board of Health, during the last visitation of cholera in England; and the comparatively light character of the epidemic was referred to its observance. Such a recommendation, backed by so high an authority and experience, should have some weight, and lead to general adoption in a place so open to epidemic influences, as Shanghai.

TIENTSIN.

During the forenoon of the 19th instant, the Tientsin foreign community received the agreeable intelligence of the arrival at Takoo of the British barque *Our Queen*, direct from Liverpool, laden with British manufactures, and other British exports for sale in the Tientsin market. The arrival of this vessel with direct shipments of merchandise from England, and the establishment of an agency by the Comptoir d'Escompte at this port are deemed of such vast importance for the pecuniary interests of the foreign mercantile community at Tientsin, that I presume I may be excused if I take the liberty of again advertising specially to the two subjects.

When the foreign merchants first established themselves at this port, almost immediately after the signing of the treaty convention of October 1860, by Lord Elgin at Peking, they only looked for support from the large importing firms at Shanghai and Hongkong; and the Tientsin Chinese merchants or traders only supplied themselves with goods for the interior markets, from the stocks in the hands of the resident foreign houses. As time rolled on, however, a change came over this state of trade by the Tientsin dealers repairing themselves to Shanghai and buying goods there for this market; the fine steamers which had been placed on the line, enabling them to do so agreeably and easily, and facilitating the change. The foreign merchants, in course of time, ceased receiving goods for sale on commission from the large Shanghai importing firms; and the import trade at Tientsin via Shanghai, so far as the Tientsin foreigners are concerned, is in every way virtually at an end. They had buoyed themselves up with the hope, that while the American war was going on and comparatively few Cotton Piece Goods were being imported, this state of things might exist; but that on the war ending, and Cotton Goods again becoming so low in price that the mass of the Chinese population would be able to buy them, the large importing-firms in Shanghai would, as formerly, find it necessary to their interests to send goods for sale to the foreign firms in Tientsin. This, however, has not proved to be the case; and a consignment of goods from a Shanghai firm is now never seen by the resident foreign merchants of Tientsin. And these, having formerly invested heavily, comparatively speaking for them, in land, godowns, and residences, have seen themselves compelled to turn their attention to some other channel, by which to do business in imports at this place.

A direct trade with England and America did naturally occur to them; and the position of affairs being clearly placed before the enlightened, enterprising, and able manager of the Comptoir d'Escompte, M. Morel, he cordially agreed to do everything in his power to assist in carrying out a direct trade. The "Our Queen," the first vessel with direct shipments of merchandise from England, has just now arrived; and the successor of M. Morel has established an agency of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris at Tientsin—two events of remarkable importance to the resident foreign merchants at this port.

The opponents of the Tientsin direct trade with England and America continue to exclaim "import trade for 1860; but I have before me a short memo collected from a circular issued by him to the community last December; and in it I find that 1,467,184 pieces of cottons, worsteds, and woollens, or nearly a million and a half of piece goods, were imported into Tientsin from 16th March to 10th December 1866 inclusive. Now all those goods, by passing through Shanghai (a few—a very few only through Hongkong), had on-tailed on them heavy expenses there, such as boat, coolie, and wharfage charges, godown rent and insurance; and on re-shipping for Tientsin, coolie and boat charges, insurance, and a heavy freight, varying from Tls. 8 to Tls. 12 a ton, nearly the whole of which would have been saved by direct shipments. Had these goods been shipped direct to Tientsin from England, the freight out would have been about same as to Shanghai; and the charges on them for boat and coolie hire would have been trifling, in comparison with what they actually incurred by coming via Shanghai. Now let us suppose that we place two parcels of equal quality, each of 1,000 pieces, of 8½ lbs. grey shirtings, before a Shanhai trader for sale, one parcel having come via Shanghai and the other parcel direct; and offer him each at its laying down cost. Now will he, I ask any reasonable uninterested individual, be likely to prefer the heavily charged parcel which came via Shanghai, to the cheaply charged parcel which came direct? Naturally, he will buy at the cheapest market. The only additional charges to be added to the direct shipment, will be cost of the remittance of the proceeds, amounting to ½ per cent; on the other hand, we can place to its advantage, the profit arising from the purer ayce, in comparison with Shanghai ayce,

equal to 2½ per cent to 3 per cent. Consequently the facts produced in favour of a direct trade to this from England, over a trade to this via Shanghai, are so glaring and forcible to the advantage of the direct trade, that I deem it quite unnecessary to say anything further in its defence. The Tientsin foreign community cannot but look on the Comptoir d'Escompte as a benefactor, for having come forward to aid and succour the Tientsin trader; and it is consequently every one's earnest wish that it may find the agency at Tientsin a profitable arrangement.

By the Takoo shipping list of 18th inst., I notice that the British barque *Paramatta* had arrived on the previous day from Hongkong with grain—consignee "The Commissioner of Customs," from which I infer that this must be one of the vessels chartered to convey the rice, purchased by the Peking government in the South, to this port.

We have been having this year, from the first day till now, nothing but ungenial weather. Latterly we have been having a great deal too much rain, and the turning people are looking with horror, dismay, and disgust on the present state of the course. Inferring from yesterday's condition of the course, we may fear that the judge with find it necessary to have a sampan to get from his box to the weighing shed. We trust we shall, however, have nothing from now on but dry weather; and that the weather will be such as to permit us to enjoy the only holidays we positively have at this port, without any drawback, on the 24th, 26th, and 28th inst. It is, as yet, unknown whether or not Admiral Koppell will favor our races with his presence. It is stated that he will leave Peking to-day, and we understand, he is endowed with sporting proclivities, we all hope he will not leave Tientsin on the eve of our autumn holidays. In the way of sport, I may relate a small incident. On the 10th instant a member of this community heard his coppers giving mouth by which he knew they were after a hare; he rushed into his verandah and was witness to a splendid chase with his grey hounds and coppers after a fine hare, which his dogs killed after a run of 3½ of a mile. Tientsin is the only port in China where you will see such a thing.

In previous years at this time of the mercantile season, a fair amount of business was generally doing in most kinds of imports; this year, however, owing to the failure of the crops throughout the north of China a very limited amount of business is daily being done, and in only a few sorts of imports. Rates for manufactures, and principally for grey goods, fluctuate almost daily from 3 to 4 candareens either up or down, as the case may be of the sellers or buyers being most desirous of operating. The Shanhai traders have this year scarcely done any business, and the chief buyers have been 'Chihli, Shantung, and Honan traders. By the 20th of next month the bulk of the inland traders will have left Tientsin for the inland-trading marts, as even before that period the water ways to the west will have begun to be frozen.

Since writing my last letter we have again had rain in considerable quantity, and the country around Tientsin is much flooded. The northern peasantry are now actively engaged in preparing the pits for the reception of their cabbages (called in Shanghai and the south of China "Shantung cabbages") a plant extensively cultivated throughout all the north of China and Manchuria, and much used for food by the population generally. They are preserved during winter in deep pits or cellars, in the same manner as sweetish turnips and potatoes are preserved in England and Scotland, during winter, by being placed in pits and covered with straw and earth. The little patches of millet that were fortunate to grow here and there over the country this dry summer have been gathered in during the last 10 days; and the fields are now almost completely bare, having already assumed the usual bad appearance this region presents during the winter months. The northerly winter winds have fairly set in, and the water in the Pechili gulf, and consequently in the Pohio is becoming lower; and from now the end of this season the large foreign craft running to this port will find the navigation weekly more difficult. Large flocks of tens of thousands in appearance of widgeon and wild duck are daily seen flying over this place to the south; denoting that cold winter weather has already set in, in Mongolia. The Russian merchants at Tientsin are engaged busily every day hurrying off their tents, both brick tents and chest tents, by boat, to the town of Tungchow, the head of the water communication in this region, where they now have large numbers of camels waiting ready to convey them to the border town of Kalgan, the season having fully arrived for the transportation

of merchandise across the Mongolian steppes to Siberia.

23rd October, 1867.

THE CHURCH MEETING.

A well attended meeting of new renters and subscribers to Trinity Church was held at H. B. M. Consulate on the 26th instant, Mr. Winchester, H. B. M. Consul, in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, referring to the object for which the meeting had assembled, namely to discuss the financial position of the church, said three alternatives had presented themselves to the Trustees, —either that the work of the Church building should be stopped until the commercial prosperity of the place improved; or that a new attempt should be made to obtain increased subscriptions; or that funds should be raised by the mortgage or sale of a portion of the church compound. All these points, the community had had an opportunity of discussing amongst themselves, and of showing what the general feeling was, and the result had been most satisfactory; for the Trustees found themselves in a position to lay before the meeting a Report which would be as astonishing and gratifying to the meeting as it had been to himself. Before calling upon them to read it, however, he ought to mention to the credit of the contractors, Messrs. Farnham & Co., that the scheme was in great measure due to the extraordinary liberality and confidence they had manifested in the community. It was most honorable to gentlemen in their position to have come forward to the help of the community, when the source of subscriptions was comparatively dried up. He believed their confidence was well founded, and was sure they would be fully repaid all advances they might make. He (the Chairman) was sure the meeting would take into consideration the peculiar position of the trustees. They did not hold office permanently, but were elected from year to year. When the building was commenced, with a sum in hand very inadequate to its completion, affairs were very different in Shanghai from what they were at present. Mr. Cuthbertson had, he believed, calculated on Tls. 11,000 from one small sale, which had yielded a very much smaller sum from circumstances which could not, at the time, be foreseen. The trustees had exercised a wise discretion in bringing the case fairly before the community, three months before the present meeting was called, and saying—this is our condition, it is for you to decide as to the ultimate proceedings in regard to the Church works. Mr. MICHIE next read the Report of the Trustees.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF TRINITY CHURCH, submitted to a SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY called to consider the best means of completing the new Church, 26th October, 1867.

At the annual meeting of the British Episcopal Church Society held in February last, it was resolved that the new Church should be completed by means of a loan. This proposition, however, did not seem to the present Trustees so practicable as was generally supposed, and that for several reasons. In the first place, when they came to look closely into the accounts, the need for the building fund proved to be more important than at first appeared. And in the second place, it was not by any means clear to them how the interest on a loan, even of a very moderate amount, was to be provided. The large increase of income expected from the new Church was of too uncertain a character to be relied on, while the existing sources of revenue had proved inadequate for two years past even to meet the actual necessary expenditure. With what hope then could the Trustees attempt to lay a further burden on the community, which, to all appearance, would have been a perpetual one? The sum required was no less than Tls. 25,000, and at one time there seemed no prudent means of raising the money except by selling a considerable portion of the Church compound. Such a course was open to strong objections and not to be adopted without the greatest consideration. The Trustees accordingly intimated to the contractors that funds were exhausted, and requested them to do what they might think necessary to protect their own interests. Messrs. Farnham & Co., met the Trustees in the most liberal spirit and submitted a practicable proposal which really extricated them from the dilemma in which they were involved. The proposal was simply that Messrs. Farnham, on receiving certain portion (12,000 lbs.) of their building money, should undertake to finish the Church at their own risk, trusting to getting fully paid hereafter. Immediate requirements being thus narrowed, it seemed to the Trustees that an appeal to the community for further aid would not be desperate, and they have now the satisfaction to announce that the call has been unanimously responded to. The sum that has been actually subscribed is no less than 8,451 Tals with every prospect of its being soon increased by at least 2000 more.

The donation of a sum like that at the present time is not only an expression of the very deep interest generally felt in the subject, and of the determination of the community to wipe out the reproach of a half finished Church; but it affords a substantial guarantee that nothing now can interfere with the carrying out of the object which all have so much at heart.

The position of matters now is that 26,000 Tals in all will be required to complete the church and free it from debt, with possibly some allowance for extras to compensate the contractors for the expense entailed on them by the interruption of the work. But, without losing sight of the ultimate obligation, this meeting has most particularly to deal with immediate wants. These amount to the sum of 14,000 Tals, of which 12,000 Tals. will go to Messrs. Farnham & Co. and 2,000 Tals. to the Mercantile Bank in payment of fittings from England advanced on the work. Assuming that for the present donation list to amount to 10,600 Tals, there is still wanting 3,500 Tals. to meet present demands and to enable the work to proceed. This, as also some further amount to be applied in reduction of claims not immediately pressing, it is proposed to obtain a loan on security of the Church property. The Trustees submit this proposal now with the most perfect confidence, because they are able to point to a source whence the interest on a loan can be paid without trenching on the church revenue or imposing a further burden on the community. A plan has been submitted to the Trustees by which they will be enabled to leave a sum, portion of the north-western side of the Church compound, including the site of the present temporary Church, but excluding the Parsonage house, for a term of ten years, at a rental of 1,200 Tals. per annum. In agreeing to such an arrangement precautions can of course be taken to prevent any undue advantage being taken by the Trustees consider the proposal highly satisfactory. It will yield an interest of 8 per cent on a loan of 15,000 Tals, and at the same time afford perfect security to the lender without the contingent necessity of foreclosing and selling the Church land.

The Treasurer will read his report on the state of the accounts.

Mr. Kidner will read his report on the progress of the work since last meeting.

The Trustees have only in conclusion to congratulate the Society on the pleasing prospect now held out to them of seeing the handsome Church they have begun, speedily completed, and the without any further aid, and the necessity of bringing any of the Church land to the hammer.

A. MICHIE, Trustee.
W. J. HUYANS, Trustee.

Mr. DICKENSON then read the Treasurer's Report.

25th October, 1867.

The Church Revenue for the current year, to date, has amounted to Tls. 3,763.4.4. The Expenditure during the same period has been Tls. 2,537.7.3 leaving a Balance of Tls. 829.7.1 still on hand. If from this, however, we deduct Tls. 600 due to the Revd. Chaplain for the Quarter ending 30th September last, we have left a balance of Tls. 229.7.1 to meet the Chaplaincy and incidental expenses for the remainder of the year, which may be estimated at about Tls. 1,000. There will therefore be a deficiency of some Tls. 800, confirming the experience of former years, that the Church Revenue is inadequate to meet the Annual expenditure.

Building Fund.—On the 1st Jan., 1867, there was found a credit balance of Tls. 19,955.0.3.—Receipts subsequently have amounted to Tls. 2,677.9.2, which include the sum of Tls. 1,346.6.3, proceeds of the Bazaar, (after deducting advances made to some of the Ladies who were kind enough to take stalls) and Tls. 351.7.2 balance of interest account. Making a total of Tls. 22,633.0.0.

The Expenditure during the past year has amounted to Tls. 20,592.2.7 leaving a nominal balance to credit of this account of Tls. 2,040.7.3.

That this balance has no existence in fact may be inferred from the fact that on the 31st December, 1866, the Trustees were indebted to the Building Fund in the sum of Tls. 2,455.7.4, while the advance to the parsonage loan account in liquidation of annual payments due together amount to date, to Tls. 1,806.6.6 or thereabouts Tls. 4,262.4.0. We find this account composed of the following items:—

Balance of Church Revenue 1867, Tls. 829.7.1
Due to the Treasurer, " " 578.6.2
Due to the Chrd. Mer. Bank, " " 813.8.4
Balance of Credit of Building Fund, 2,040.7.3

Tals. 4,262.4.0

H. DICKENSON.

BALANCE SHEET.

CHURCH BUILDING FUND.

	Tals.
Parsonage Account	5,903.34
Trustees of Trinity Church	1,626.03
	Tals. 6,529.03
Parsonage Loan Account	2,003.34
H. Dickinson	578.62
New Church Building Account	2,040.73
Chartered Mercantile Bank	813.84
	Tals. 6,136.09

R. & O. E.

Shanghai, 26th Oct., 1867.

Trustees' Account 1867.	To.	By.
Collected for Pew Rents, 1867.....	3,763.41	
Incidental Expenses.....	1,313.34	
Chaplaincy.....	1,800.00	
	2,033.73	
Still on hand.....		839.71
Trustees' money as above.....	839.71	
Due to the Treasurer.....	578.02	
Due to the Clerk, Mr. H. B. M.....	1,313.34	
Amount at Cr. of Building Fund.....	2,040.73	
	4,202.40	
Due by Trustees on Genl. Account.....	2,455.74	
Advance to Parsonage Loan Acct.....	1,808.00	
	4,263.74	
Jan. 1st, 1867.....		
Balance at Cr. of Building Fund.....	10,055.08	
Receipts to 25th October.....	2,077.92	
	12,132.99	
	22,673.00	

EXPENDITURE.	To.	By.
Farnham & Co.	10,000.00	
Bricks and Laying Bricks.....	4,123.41	
Working Expenses.....	5-2-20	
Riding.....	4,540.01	
South-east.....	1,000.00	
Sundries.....	66.65	
	20,322.57	
Balance to Cr. of Building Fund.....	2,040.73	
	22,363.30	
E. & O. E.		

Shanghai, 26th Oct., 1867.

Mr. KIDNER, the architect, read his report on the progress of the work.

THE TRUSTEES OF TRINITY CHURCH SHANGHAI.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to hand you the following report on the works connected with the erection of the new Church at this place.

Since the date of my last report, 9th January 1867, the walls have been carried up about 15 feet all round the building, the granite shafts to the nave and aisle arcades, the porch, chancel and apse have been fixed, and in most cases the capitals set upon their ready to receive the brick arches. The roof timbers have been worked and framed together at Messrs. Farnham and Co.'s yard, where they are now stored under cover.

The tile pavements, iron-screens, gas fittings, eaves gutters, drain pipes, Glass and other fittings, which I informed you in my last report had been ordered from England, have arrived, and the warming apparatus, ordered later, has been shipped in the *Durham*.

The bricks manufactured for the building have been deposited in the Church compound.

Stained glass has been ordered of Messrs. Clayton and Bell for the windows on the Clerestory stage in the west end and the rose window in the gable over, as a memorial to the late Mr. J. G. Dunlop. All the lights will be filled with appropriate scriptural subjects from suggestions by the Revd. C. H. Butler. The entire cost of the work has been met by the Freemasons in Shanghai.

During the ten months which have elapsed since I last reported progress, I am sorry to say much less has been done towards the completion of the building than I then led you to expect. The principal cause of the delay has been the inability on the part of the contractors to obtain a good and regular supply of skilled stone-masons. At the commencement of the year they all struck work for higher wages, and it was a long time before the contractors could arrange for proceeding with the work and then only at a considerable pecuniary loss to themselves. At other times large numbers left us through some petty misunderstanding with their foremen or squabbles among themselves. Then again the discharge of a few bad workmen would sometimes cause us the loss of a whole gang, and in consequence of a custom which prevails among them, that every man must begin and finish the particular piece of work on which he is engaged, we were frequently compelled to send away men who were very useful for roughing out the stones and leaving the mouldings into something like proper shape, but unable to finish them as nicely as we desired. About June last, you are aware, the funds at your disposal were exhausted and from that time the works were carried on with less spirit and activity than formerly, until the beginning of September when they were altogether suspended.

The walls have been covered up with straw to protect them in some measure from the effects of rain, but if the work is not resumed at once a more substantial covering must be substituted, or the heavy rains and frost which we may expect during the winter months will cause considerable damage.

I have the honor to be, Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. KIDNER.

Shanghai, 21st Oct., 1867.

Mr. JOHNSON then proposed and Dr. COGHILL seconded,

That the report of the trustees and treasurer which have now been read, be accepted.

This was carried, and Mr. HARGREAVES then explained the terms on which it was proposed to lease the land referred to in the Trustees' report. It was proposed to lease the whole of the land on the West front of the compound, excepting that covered by the parsonage, and a portion of the North front, to a depth of 28 feet, for a term of ten years at Tls. 1,200 per annum, the lessee to have the option of renewing for two years at the expiration of that term. The lessee to have all the old ma-

terial of the present Church. He would now propose

That the trustees be empowered to lease the north western and western portion of the Church compound, on the terms and conditions hereunder.

Mr. BROADBENT seconded this resolution. Mr. LAWRENCE, before the question was put, asked whether the land on which the old church now stands had been consecrated; because, if so, there might be an objection to the erection on it of secular buildings.

The CHAIRMAN thought he could assure Mr. Lawrence that the ground in question was not consecrated. Doubtless there were persons present better acquainted with the history of Shanghai than he; but he believed Consular Chapels and burial grounds were never consecrated, as the tendency would be, in the case of the latter, to narrow their use exclusively to members of the Church of England.

Mr. LAWRENCE next asked what style of building it was proposed to erect, and the conditions which it was intended to attach to the lease. He asked because it was possible that very objectionable buildings might be erected there. He should like, too, to know the name of the lessee, whether he were a responsible man, as it might happen that a lessee might incline to carry out his lease in an improper manner.

The CHAIRMAN said the Trustees would no doubt take due care that no building should be erected that was at all inconsistent with the character of the ground; neither theatres nor other objectionable edifices would be allowed. This was a matter of legal form which the trustees might be trusted to see properly carried out. A bond side offer for the property had been made through the medium of Mr. Miller, who would no doubt declare his principal in due time.

Mr. LAWRENCE thought the rent too small, and the terms of the lease, giving option of renewal, too liberal—especially as the lessee was to have all the old bricks and materials from the present church.

The CHAIRMAN did not think it was a bad offer. The question was one of relative prosperity; what might be a good offer in the present depressed state of property might not be a good one at another time.

Mr. MICHEZ.—The trustees would be very glad if Mr. Lawrence could make them a better offer.

Mr. OLIPHANT asked what condition attached to the transfer of the present church building. He thought it ought to be pulled down. It might be converted into a Mormon Chapel.

The CHAIRMAN.—Suppose it were. The church compound could not be better employed than for religious purposes.

Mr. OLIPHANT thought it would be objectionable that any portion of the church compound should be appropriated for a dissenting chapel.

Dr. COGHILL did not think the ground could be better more appropriately building than a dissenting chapel. The compound was intended for the use of the whole British community.

Mr. TATE agreed with Mr. Oliphant, that there ought to be a distinct stipulation the old church should be pulled down.

Mr. HARGREAVES suggested that the terms of the lease could easily be altered, making it obligatory that the old church should be taken down.

Mr. HOGG would like to have further information regarding the value of the old material, which he thought would be considerable; Tls. 1,200, too, appeared at a glance to be rather a light rent. He thought it would have been more advisable if the report had been published before the meeting, in order that opportunity might have been afforded to read and discuss it. It must not be forgotten that the plot of ground which it was proposed to lease was the most valuable in the settlement for Chinese purposes. Would it not be better to give trustees power to lease it with specifying the amount of rental.

The CHAIRMAN agreed that it might be better not to fix any certain sum.

Mr. TARRANT now proposed and Dr. SIBBALD seconded, as an amendment on Mr. Hargreaves' resolution.

That the matter be referred to a Committee to be now appointed, and the said Committee requested to report to a future meeting.

Dr. COGHILL proposed as a second amendment, and Mr. OLIPHANT seconded.

That in view of the proposal referred to, in Mr. Hargreaves' motion, the trustees be authorised to receive offers and draw up a lease, the terms of which to be ratified by an adjourned meeting of the Church subscribers, to be held on or before the 15th November next.

Mr. MICHEZ.—But how about carrying on the works in the meantime?

Mr. OLIPHANT understood that the trustees had Tls. 8,000 in hand.

Mr. MICHEZ.—This was only subscribed on condition of the works being finished.

Mr. HOGG thought the option of the meeting should be taken as to whether the option of renewing the lease should be given.

Mr. BRYANS was afraid, if so many restrictions were put, that they would get no other offer, and that the present one would be withdrawn.

Dr. COGHILL's amendment was now put and carried by 16 to 12 votes. Mr. TARRANT withdrew his amendment, as he thought the sense of the meeting had been sufficiently shown. But he was opposed to the occupancy by Chinese of any of the houses which might be erected; and would propose

That the trustees be instructed not to give any portion of the church compound for occupancy by Chinese.

The CHAIRMAN thought Chinese tenants were the only people who would be available.

Mr. TARRANT thought they would be very objectionable tenants. Mr. TARRANT seconded the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN said every care would be taken in the constitution of the lease to provide against any improper houses.

Mr. BRYANS had been informed that since Dr. COGHILL's amendment had been passed, the offer to rent the land had been withdrawn. The proposal laid before the meeting was not a hurried one. A great deal of time and trouble had been taken to elaborate it. The trustees were now in the same position as before, and did not see their way to raise the required loan.

Mr. LAWRENCE gave every credit to the trustees for the energy they had shown; but he could not see why the meeting should not discuss the project. He thought the feeling was that the project was feasible; but that some alteration might be introduced into the details.

Mr. MICHEZ.—But in the meantime the offer had been withdrawn.

Dr. COGHILL thought the only reason it could have been withdrawn was the expression of opinion that the houses should not be let for objectionable purposes. And Mr. OLIPHANT thought it was because an objection had been expressed to the use of the old church as a dissenting chapel.

Mr. MILLER, however, said it had been understood from the first that this was to be pulled down.

Mr. TATE thought it a very good thing the offer had been withdrawn, and the matter thrown open to public competition.

The CHAIRMAN recalled attention to Mr. TARRANT's motion; but Mr. TARRANT withdrew it and proposed another, namely,

That, in view of its having been stated that the tender for a lease of the ground had been withdrawn the trustees should be requested to advertise for tenders, and to state the terms on which they proposed the ground be let; but that no tender be accepted till it has been submitted at the next meeting.

Dr. SIBBALD seconded this, but on a show of hands being called for, only the mover and seconder supported it.

Mr. HOGG did not wish to make any distinctive motion; but thought it very desirable that a Committee should be formed to co-operate with the trustees in supervising the affairs of the new church. The trustees had worked with great zeal, but he was sure they would have been better satisfied if they had a large committee to aid them. It was a good plan to interest a number of people in the affair, and he was sure if there had been one, there would be more funds, and the funds would never have been appropriated to the services of the church. The two funds should be kept distinct.

The CHAIRMAN agreed that it was no doubt very objectionable to mix up the two funds; but the present trustees were not answerable for this. They found them already mixed. So far as the action of the present trustees was concerned, he was sure they would be very glad that a Building Committee should be associated with them. But the trustees were the only people who could assume any responsibility in regard to the disposal of funds, according to the Act of Parliament, and he was sure they would endeavour to carry out the views of the community.

Mr. HOGG asked whether it would be possible to get any more money from Government. He believed it was the custom for Government to double any sum raised by a foreign community for Church purposes. But unfortunately the trustees had once written to say the Shanghai community were so rich they did not need this aid, and they now found themselves without anything.

The CHAIRMAN would be most happy to forward any memorial to the Secretary of State, and to warmly support it; but he could not undertake to say what would be the answer. Her Majesty's government undertook to double any sum not exceeding

£400. That is to say, if the community gave £400, government would give £400. If the community gave £200, they would give £200 and so on. He did not think it likely that the government could be induced to contribute towards the Chaplain's salary, as that was £200 above the limit; but he did think there would be more chance of success if a further contribution towards the church building were solicited.

Mr. HOGG accordingly proposed, and Mr. JOHNSON seconded.

That the church trustees be requested to memorialise H. M.'s Government for a further contribution in aid of the Church building fund.

This was carried, and Mr. MICHEZ next proposed and Mr. BRYANS seconded,

That the meeting be adjourned to Friday 15th instant at 2 p. m.

This was also carried, and the meeting separated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the Trustees.

SHANGHAI REGATTA.

We anticipated, when the first International boat race was pulled here, that it would greatly enhance the interest felt in rowing, and our expectations have been fully realised. The Soochow Creek was daily visited during the week previous to its occurrence, by scores of people, anxious to watch the performances of the two eights. And a larger number of spectators was present on the day itself, than on any previous similar occasion. Neither were they disappointed. A fortnight before, the English crew pulled so badly together that we thought very poorly of their chance. But they had much improved, and though still inferior in form to their adversaries, were able to pull off a close and exciting race. The Americans pulled well together, and with a more even swing; but as we pointed out last week, their stroke was too short. In weight, there was a 5 st. difference between the crews; the Americans being the lighter, and pulling in the lighter boat.

As we have before remarked, half Shanghai turned out to see the regatta, and were well rewarded for their trouble. A more enjoyable two days' sport has seldom been afforded to the lovers of aquatics in China. The first two events were very hollow affairs, the *Ashuelot's* galleys in the first, and the *Stokers of the Adventure* in the second, coming in lengths ahead of their opponents. All interest centred in the two eights, which pulled up about an hour after the appointed time. The American crew had been favourites from the beginning; and their superior style, as they pulled past, increased this feeling. In fact it required a great deal of confidence in the pluck and power of the English crew, to hope for a close race. And we may fairly say that the result, a victory by the English of nearly two lengths, surprised a large majority of the spectators. It is however much to be regretted that some silly individual should have found no better way of gratifying his feelings at the victory of the English crew, than by hoisting the American flag reversed underneath the English flag, on the boat opposite the judges. Such a manifestation must, we are persuaded, be most distasteful, not only to the gentlemen of the English crew, but to the whole English community, who cannot fail to remember the sympathetic cheers with which the defeated crew was, on the occasion of their last meeting, welcomed by their American conquerors.

After the Challenge Race, the Starter's Pinace with the 12lb. howitzer got aground, and was unable to move down to the Mile Flagg; but before leaving her, the starter arranged that, on his waving the little Red Flag, the gun should be fired, which was done in capital time for the two following races, though the Griffin 2 mile was too far off from where she stranded for the signal to be seen. Consequently no gun was fired for the last race.

FIRST DAY, Monday, October 28th, 1867.
MEN OF WAR'S BOAT RACE.

No entrance fee. 1st boat \$10, 2nd boat, \$5. Distance, 1½ mile.

U. S. *Ashuelot's* Galley.....1
H. B. M.'s *Adventure's* Galley.....2

Started at 2.20, after fully 10 minutes delay owing to the two French boats which were near the North bank crowding the *Ashuelot's* Galley, and refusing, time after time, to give more room, although the oars of the *Adventure's* Galley were touching ground on the South bank. A protest was entered against the French Boats rowing with seven instead of six oars—left to be decided by the Umpires alone. The boats got well away together—the *Ashuelot's* Galley taking a slight lead from the commencement; at the first corner the two

French boats fouled, and one was thrown entirely out of the race thereby, whilst the other's chance was materially interfered with. Eventually the "Ashuelot's" galley won easily by several lengths, the two French boats coming in a long way astern.

MARINERS v. STOKERS.

Distance, 1½ mile, for troop-boats of H. M. S. "Adventure." For a Prize given by the Officers.

Stokers 1
Marines 2
Started at 2.35.—The Stokers, on the North side, went away and won easily, the Men-of-War's men around showed a lively interest in this race and followed down the bank.

CHALLENGE, 8-OARED RACE.

Entrance fee, \$45 per boat. Distance, 1½ mile English Creek, 1. at lbs.

1. W. J. Stevens	9 8
2. B. A. Clarke	9 12
3. J. Morris	11 11
4. E. Major	10 2½
5. J. A. Maitland	11 0
6. J. E. Cooke	12 5½
7. J. H. Scott	12 3
8. R. W. Little (Stroke)	12 4
9. B. Palamountain, (Cox)	8 12
American Crew, 2.	st. lbs.
1. J. F. Seaman, Jr.	9 4
2. G. G. Hopkins	9 12
3. T. A. Ives	10 5
4. H. S. Geary	10 5
5. E. U. Smith	11 4
6. Frank Reid	10 11
7. E. G. Low	11 11
8. A. A. Hayes, Jr. (Stroke)	11 2
9. C. J. Ashley, (Cox)	8 8

The English coxswain won the toes and selected the north side of the creek. The boats fell into their place readily, and the oars pulled through the water together, when the word "Go" was given. The American Eight started magnificently and in the first 10 strokes had picked their boat a length ahead, and in 180 yards had drawn it clear. The English Boat started wildly and unsteadily, and on rounding the first corner their adversaries were leading by more than two lengths. They held this position till nearly opposite Trefanchna, when the English stroke called on his crew, and a perceptible difference in speed at once resulted. The English boat rapidly crept up, passed their adversaries at the bend, round which she was admirably steered, and were soon a length ahead. The boats pulled thus, amid the frantic cheers of the spectators, till close home, when the English put on a spurt which increased their lead by another half length and carried them past the post, winners. Both crews were heartily cheered on landing, and the stroke of the winning boat chaired to the dressing room. Time 7 min. 47 sec.

MALWA CUP.

Value—1st Boat \$35, 2nd Boat \$15. Presented by the CAPTAINS of RECEIVING-SHIPS. For Receiving-Ships' Gigs manned by Chinamen. Entrance fee, \$5 per boat. Distance, 1 mile.

Berwick Walls 1
Governor General's 2
Started 3.36.—All got well away. Won by two lengths.

JUNIOR SCULLS.

LADIES' PURSE.—Value \$50. Presented by the LADIES of SHANGHAI. Entrance fee, \$5. Distance, 1 mile.

Maitland 1
Stevens 2
Started 3.47½.—Fair start. Won easily by several lengths.

Mrs. Butler, in presenting the Purse, said:—The Committee have requested me to present the Prize to the winner of the Junior Scull Race. It affords me sincere pleasure to hand you this Purse. The Ladies of Shanghai could not have had a better champion. May the victory of to-day be an omen of success in all your undertakings, and your course be as fortunate on land as it has been on the water.

GRIFFINS RACE.—CANTON FOUR.

Entrance fee, \$5 per boat. PRIZE—Four Peeters. Distance ¾ mile. By Members who have never rowed in a Club Race previous to the present Meeting.

White—1. Light Blue—2.
Dovine. Clark.
Walters. Ward.
Pryer. Cooke.
Stevenson. Scott.
Ashley, Cox. Palamountain, Cox.

Started at 4.21.—The Light Blue had some difficulty in getting into position, owing to the strong tide. Cooke broke a rowlock soon after starting, and Ward caught a most tenacious crab, but not only knocked him off his seat but actually held him down for some time. These disasters of course gave the others an easy win.

SAMPAH RACE.

By Members of the Club, round a course marked out by the Committee. Entrance fee \$1.

J. H. Scott 1
E. Major 2
Won by two lengths.

SECOND DAY.

MEN-OF-WAR'S BOAT RACE.

No Entrance fee. Prize—1st boat \$15, 2nd boat \$5. Distance, 1½ mile.

Ashuelot's Cutter 1
Furfall's do. 2
Adventure's do. 3
Won easily by several lengths, close race for second place.

CAPTAINS' PLATE.

Value—1st Boat \$35, 2nd Boat \$15. Presented by the CAPTAINS of SHANGHAI. For Gigs manned by Chinamen. Entrance fee \$5 per boat. Distance, 1½ mile.

Berwick Walls 1
Minnie 2
A close race, won by a length, third boat beaten off.

MERCHANTS' PLATE.

For two Prizes—presented by the MERCHANTS of Shanghai. Hong Race—for crews—each composed of Members of one Hong. Entrance fee \$8 per boat. 1st boat \$—, 2nd boat \$—, if more than two start. Distance, 1 mile.

Tong-foo 1
Loong-mow 2
E-wo 3
Won easily by five lengths, bad Third.

SENIOR SCULLS.

Value \$80. Presented by the BANKERS of the settlement. Entrance fee \$5 per boat. Distance, 1½ mile.

Low 1
Riding 2
Major 3
They rowed close together to Trefanchna Farm, where Low got slightly in front, and though Riding pressed him hard, he won by about a length clear. Time—13 min. 41 sec.

BROKERS' CUP.

Value \$50. Presented by the BROKERS of the settlement. General Club Race—Canton Four. Entrance fee \$5 per boat. Distance, 1 mile.

An Revier 1
Cornecain 2
Nymph 3
A very close race, won by barely a length, same between second and third.

CANOE RACE—OVER LAND AND WATER. For a Prize given by the CAPTAIN S. R. C., over a course marked out by the Committee. Entrance fee \$1.

Did not come off, owing to a blunder, but will do so this week.

CHALLENGE RACE IN ENGLISH FOURS. Distance, 1 mile.

Bows v. Strokes of the English Eight. Bows—Light Blue. at lbs.

Bow W. J. Stevens 9 7
2. J. Morris 11 10
3. J. H. Scott 12 2
J. A. Maitland, Stroke 11 0
C. J. Ashley, Cox 8 8

Strokes—Dark Blue. Bow B. A. Clarke 9 9½
2. E. Major 10 3
3. J. E. Cooke 12 4
R. W. Little, Stroke 12 0½
B. Palamountain, Cox 8 12

This was such a close race that we are quite unable to say which was first. No judge was appointed, and the race will be rowed again during the week.

SHANGHAI AUTUMN MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

Favoured by fine weather, the meeting commenced most auspiciously, and as will be seen by the returns below, the racing was quite up to the average. Sadown, by his performance in the Wangpoo Stakes and Woosung Plate, proved himself a wonderful pony at a distance. The times made were also good, the half mile being run in a minute.

1.—MALOO PLATE.—Value Tls. 100. For China, Japan and Manila Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Manila Ponies and Winners at Spring Meeting 7 lbs. extra.—½ mile.

Mr. Hooper's g p Birdtime, 10st. 2lbs. 1
Mr. Fungus' g p West Mongolian, 10st. 10lbs. 2
Mr. Idonohoo's b p Accident, 9st. 8lbs. 3
Mr. Mala-Roo's g p Carte Blanche, 10st. 5lbs. 0
Mr. L. R. Cade's sp p Crisis, 10st. 10lbs. 0
Mr. Field's w p Curio, 10st. 2lbs. 0
Mr. Alexander's ch p Honest John, 9st. 12lbs. 0

Betting—Evans on West Mongolian, 3 to 1 against Birdtime and Honest John, 100 to 6 against Carte Blanche, 25 to 1 against Crisis.

After one attempt the flag fell to a straggling start. Honest John and West Mongolian were the first to show in front, and the latter retained his lead until entering the straight, where he was challenged by Birdtime and Accident, and the three ran a severe race home, Birdtime winning by half a length, a neck between second and third. Honest John was fourth and Carte Blanche last, beaten a long way. Accident hung a good deal in the straight which destroyed his chance of winning. Run in 1 min.

2.—CATHAY CUP.—Value Tls. 200. For all Horses. Arabs, 8st. 7 lbs.; Stud Bred, 9st.; Colonials, 3 years, 9st.; 4 years, 10st.; 5 years, 10st. 7 lbs.; 6 years, 10st. 12 lbs.; English, 3 years, 9st. 7 lbs.; 4 years, 10st. 7 lbs.; 5 years, 11st.; 6 years, 11st. 5 lbs. Winners of a Hongkong or Shanghai Challenge Cup (not Arab Challenge Cup) 14 lbs. extra, or of a race at the last Shanghai Spring Meeting, 7 lbs. extra, not accumulative.—One mile and a half.

Capt. Grenville's c g Traveller, 11st. 9lbs. 1
Mr. Alexander's b g Rattler, 11st. 9lbs. 2
Mr. Baker's b h Harannah, 10st. 7lbs. 3

Evans on Traveller, 2 to 1 bar one. Traveller and Rattler came away together at a good pace, and passed the Stand ten lengths in front of Harannah, who however drew up in the back stretch, but fell away on reaching the ¾ mile post, and Traveller won easily by half a length. Harannah beaten ¼ lengths from second. Run in 2 min. 57½ sec. First mile run in 1 min. 53 sec.

3.—MAIDEN STAKES.—Value Tls. 100. For China Ponies that have never run at any Meeting in China or Hongkong. Weight for inches as per scale.—¾ mile.

Mr. Fungus' sp p Joli Cœur, 10st. 2lbs. 1
Lord Nosooco's s p Cornucopia, 9st. 13lbs. 2
Mr. Fungus' g p Assasin, 9st. 8lbs. 3
Lord Nosooco's b p Wamba, 10st. 12lbs. 0
Mr. Idonohoo's g p Maske, 9st. 4lbs. 0
Mr. Idonohoo's g p His Majesty, 9st. 12lbs. 0
Mr. Mala-Roo's g p Crème de la Crème, 9st. 8lbs. 0
Mr. Thane's c p Happy Thought, 10st. 6lbs. 0
Mr. Longville's w p Excelsior, 10st. 6lbs. 0

Betting.—5 to 4 against Crème de la Crème, 7 to 4 Joli Cœur, 5 to 1 Cornucopia, 20 to 1 any other.

They got away at the first attempt, Wamba being in front and Assasin next, Joli Cœur being several lengths in the rear on reaching the turn for home Wamba was deprived of the lead by Joli Cœur and Cornucopia, and the former coming away, won very easily by two lengths, half a length between second and third, Crème de la Crème, close up, was fourth, the others finishing widely scattered. Time—1 min. 37½ sec.; quarter of a mile, 28½ seconds.

4.—WANGPOO STAKES.—Value Tls. 150. For all China and Japan Ponies that have never won in Shanghai. Weight for inches as per scale.—2 miles.

Mr. Alexander's d p Sadown, 10st. 2lbs. 1
Mr. Fungus' d p Conundrum, 10st. 2lbs. 2
Lord Nosooco's s p p Cornucopia, 9st. 13lbs. 3
Mr. Hooper's g p Blue Peter, 10st. 6lbs. 0
Mr. Fungus' g p West Mongolian, 10st. 10lbs. 0
Mr. Spynne's w p Pot-shot, 10st. 2lbs. 0

Betting.—Evans on Sadown 2 to 1 against Conundrum.—Sadown and Conundrum got away in front and ran together until reaching the ¾ mile post where Sadown came away and won easily by two lengths. Cornucopia challenged Conundrum opposite the 3½ stand, but never got up, and was beaten a head for second place. The first mile was run in 2 min. 22 sec., and the two miles in 4 min. 41 sec.—the fastest time on record.

5.—AUTUMN CUP.—Value Tls. 200. For Colonial Horses only. Winners of Challenge Cups excluded.—Weights: 3 years, 9st.; 4 years, 9st. 5 lbs.; 5 years, 10st.; 6 years and aged, 1 st. 7 lbs. Once round.

Mr. Bold's c h Dunder, 10st. 7lbs. 1
Capt. Grenville's c g Traveller, 10st. 9lbs. 2
Mr. C. Elkes's b h Pomeroy, 10st. 7lbs. 3

Betting.—Evans against Dunder & Pomeroy, 3 to 1 against Traveller.—Dunder got away with a clear lead, was never headed and won by ¾ a length, Pomeroy was beaten two lengths for second place. Time—2 min. 20 sec.

6.—THE CONCORDIA CHALLENGE CUP.—Value \$5.—Presented by Members of the Club Concordia. To be won two consecutive Meetings by a Pony or Ponies—the bona fide property of the same owner. Entrance Tls. 1; each; one half of which is to be added to the Cup, accumulating, but in all not to exceed Tls. 50, until the Cup be finally won. Second Pony at each Meeting to receive Tls. 25 from the accumulating fund. Last Pony to pay third Pony's entrance. Weight for inches as per scale.—One mile and a half.

Lord Nosooco's g p Sadown, 10st. 2lbs. 1
Mr. Alexander's w p The Rejected, 10st. 6lbs. 2
Mr. Alexander's w p Fleur de Lis, 9st. 8lbs. 3
Mr. Hooper's g p Birdtime, 10st. 12lb. 0
Mr. Idonohoo's b p Accident, 9st. 8lbs. 0
Mr. Tailor's w p Pak-loo, 9st. 4lbs. 0

Betting—6 to 4 against Sadown, 2 to 1 Rejected, 10 to 1 any other.

This was another queer start, Pak-loo being left behind altogether. On passing the Stand the first time, Birdtime and Rejected were close together, several lengths in front of the others, but at the mile post Sadown and Accident went to the front and ran together till reaching the half-mile post, where Sadown had them all safe, and though Fleur de Lis and Rejected challenged vigorously the race was near in doubt, Sadown securing the Judge's favor by three lengths in a canter, Rejected and Fleur de Lis finishing close together second and third.—Run in 3 min. 27 sec.

7.—THE WOOSUNG PLATE.—Value Tls. 75. Winners at previous Meetings 7 lbs. extra. For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale.—One mile and a half.

Lord Nosooco's sk p Mors aux dents, 10st. 13lbs. 1
Mr. Alexander's d p Sadown, 10st. 2lbs. 2
Mr. Wynne's b k p Omnia on Omnia, 10st. 9lbs. 0

Betting—3 to 1 on Mors aux dents, 30 to 1 against Omnia.

Mors aux dents was several lengths ahead until reaching the turn for home, where Sadown made his effort, and they ran a slashing race home, the skewball just winning by a short head, Omnia tailed off. Time—3 min. 25 sec.

SECOND DAY.

The first Shanghai Derby Day will long be remembered by those who were present, inasmuch as one stable had the extraordinary luck to finish first and second for the big race. Another feature was the over-throw of the "crack" in two successive races, which proved that his heart is anywhere but "in the right place," as the mile and half was run in three seconds worse time than he did it in yesterday.

There are seldom any accidents, considering the number of vehicles of various descriptions that start at or about the same time. This evening, however, a pony in a basket trap became rather unmanageable, and after fouling and upsetting a Chinese lady out of her chair, darted across the road, where he was secured and held until all was set right. In less firm hands he might have created considerable confusion and possibly disaster in the Maloo.

1.—NORTHERN CUP.—Value Tls. 75. For all China and Japan Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner at this Meeting of one race, 7 lbs. extra; two races, 10 lbs. extra 1 mile.

Mr. Alexander's w p The Rejected, 10st. 8lbs. 1
Mr. Idonohoo's b p Accident, 9st. 7lbs. 2
Mr. Hooper's g p p Birdtime, 10st. 12lb. 3
Lord Nosooco's sk p Mors aux dents, 10st. 13lb. 6
Mr. Alexander's w p Fleur de Lis 9st. 8lb. 0
Mr. Simpton's g p Silver Leaf 10st. 3lb. 0
Mr. Fungus' g p West Mongolian 10st. 6lb. 0

Betting.—Even on Mors aux dents, 3 to 1 against Rejected, 5 to 1 Accident.

Birdtime got away with the lead, closely followed by Rejected and Accident, they ran thus till reaching the half mile post, where Mors aux dents took closer order and they came on together into the straight, where Accident and Rejected drew away and finished a punishing struggle home, Accident seeming to have the best of at the Stand, but Rejected coming again won by a neck, Birdtime, three lengths off, was third and Fleur de Lis fourth.—Run in 2 min. 11½ sec.

2.—THE SHANGHAI DERBY.—A Sweepstakes of Tls. 25, Tls. 10 forfeit if declared before the 1st September. For China Ponies that have never run previous to date of entry. Weight 10 st. each. First Pony, 70 per cent; Second Pony, 15 per cent; Third Pony, 10 per cent; Fourth Pony, 5 per cent of the Stakes.—One mile and a half.

Mr. Fungus' d p p Conundrum 1
Do. sp. p Joli Cœur 2
Lord Nosooco's s p p Cornucopia 3
Mr. Mala-Roo's c p Crème de la Crème 4
Mr. Idonohoo's w p Prediction 0
Do. b. p The Racer 0
Capt. Fracasse's b p The Regue 0
Lord Nosooco's b p Wamba 0

Betting—6 to 4 against Conundrum, 10 to 1 against Joli Cœur and Cornucopia, 10 to 1 Crème de la Crème, 50 to 1 any other.

The Racer in company with Joli Cœur were the first away, and passed the stand some lengths in front of The Regue and Wamba, at the mile post, Wamba went to the front and led along the back stretch to the ¾ mile post, where The Racer was beaten, and Conundrum and Joli Cœur had the race to themselves, the former winning in a canter by 2 lengths, same between 2nd and 3rd, Crème de la Crème was fourth and Prediction fifth, The Regue being last a long way. Run in 3 min. 29 sec.—First mile in 2½ sec.

3.—THE SHANGHAI CUP.—Value Tls. 20. A Handicap for all Horses that have run at this Meeting. Handicapped by the Stewards after the First Day's Races.—One mile and a half.

Mr Baker's b. h. *Harannah*, 9st 12lb. 1
Capt Grenville's c. g. *Traveller*, 10st 5lb. 2
Mr Bold's c. h. *Dundee*, 10st 5lb. 3

Butting—5 to 4 on *Traveller*

This race requires but little comment, as *Harannah* led from start to finish and though *Traveller* made a desperate effort to overhaul him on getting into the straight he won in a common canter by four lengths. —Time 1st mile, 1.52½—1½ miles 2.50 min.

4.—THE FARMERS' PLATE.—Value Tls. 75. For Manila, China and Japan Ponies. Winner of the Maloo Plate this Meeting excluded. Weight for inches as per scale. —½ mile.

Lord Nosecoze's g. p. *Snowdon*, 10st 2lb. 1
Mr Alexander's ch. p. *Honest John*, 9st 12lb. 2
Mr Idonohoo's b. p. *Accident*, 9st 5lb. 3
Mr Fairfoster's ch. p. *Boy Trotter*, 9st 12lb. 0
Mr Fungus's g. p. *Assassin*, 9st 5lb. 0
Do w. p. *West Mongolian*, 10st 2lb. 0
Mr Idonohoo's g. p. *His Majesty*, 9st 5lb. 0
Mr Field's w. p. *Curio*, 10st 2lb. 0
Mr Longville's w. p. *Excelsior*, 10st 6lb. 0
Mr Francis's b. p. *Præfator*, 9st 5lb. 0
Mr Mala Roos's c. p. *Crémède la Crème*, 9st 12lb. 0

Butting—3 to 1 against *Snowdon* and *Boy Trotter*, 5 to 1 *West Mongolian* and *Accident*, 10 to 1 any other.

The flag fell to a miserable start, *Boy Trotter* getting away several lengths ahead of anything and *Curio* being some distance behind. *Boy Trotter* and *Honest John* were first at the quarter mile post, where *Snowdon*, whose rider had been at him all the way, got on terms with them and getting the best of it opposite the stand, won a close race by a neck, a length between 2nd and 3rd. Time—1 min. 1½ sec.

5.—HACK STAKES.—Value Tls. 125. For all Horses not otherwise entered at this Meeting. Winners of a Cup or Stakes in China or elsewhere of the value of Tls. 100 or over excluded. Catch Weights.—One round.

Mr Taylor's c. g. *Marcus* 1
Mr Graham's g. p. *Starlight* 2
Sir E. Hornby's bk. h. *Venusia* 3

Butting—5 to 4 on *Marcus*, 6 to 4 against *Starlight*. *Starlight* got away with the lead and held it till reaching the ¾ mile post, where *Marcus* caught him and drawing away entered in a winner by 15 lengths. *Venusia* beaten off. Time—2 min. 24 sec. *Jardin* was weighed for, but threw his rider and did not get to the post in time to start.

6.—THE CHINESE CUP.—Value Tls. 500. For all China Ponies. To be won two consecutive Meetings by the same Pony. Entrance Tls. 10; second Pony to receive Tls. 50; last Pony to pay third Pony's Entrance.—One mile and a half.

Mr Alexander's w. p. *The Rejected*, 10st 6lb. 1
Do d. p. *Sadocia*, 10st 2lb. 2
Mr Fungus's d. p. *Conundrum*, 10st 2lb. 3
Lord Nosecoze's sk. p. *Mors aux dents*, 10st 6lb. 0
Do w. p. *Snowdon*, 10st 2lb. 0

Butting—Even on *Mors aux dents*, 3 to 1 against *Sadocia* and *Rejected*.

Mors aux dents was first past the Stand, and he and *Conundrum* were in front until reaching the ½ mile post, where the former was beaten, and *Rejected* and *Sadocia* drew up, and though *Snowdon* made a vigorous effort, they had the race in hand, *Rejected* winning on suzerainty by a length, *Conundrum* beaten two lengths from the second; *Snowdon* was fourth and *Mors aux dents*, who ran very unkindly, last, beaten twenty lengths.—Time 3 min. 28 sec.

Mr. Alexander declared to win with *The Rejected*.

7.—PONY WELTER.—Value Tls. 10. Previous winners excluded. 12st. each.—One round.

Mr Spynie's g. p. *Potshot*, 12st. 1
Mr L. R. Cade's sp. p. *Crisis*, 12st. 2
Lord Nosecoze's b. p. *Wamba*, 12st. 0
Mr Gustavus's ch. p. *Hot Chestnut*, 12st. 0
Mr Mala Roos's b. p. *De Prop*, 12st. 0

Butting—2 to 1 on *Potshot*, 8 to 1 against *Crisis*, 100 to 1 against *Hot Chestnut*.

Hot Chestnut made the running for the first quarter of a mile where he was done with, and *Crisis* and *Wamba* went on in front till reaching the ¾ mile, where *Potshot*, who had been lying off, went to the fore and coming away at his ease won in a canter by six lengths, *Wamba* beaten 10 lengths from second and *Hot Chestnut* last beaten a quarter of a mile.—Time 2 min. 54 sec.

THIRD DAY.

We have not been fortunate enough to get a fine week for our races, Friday being one of the most miserable days on record. Although the course was very

heavy going, the previous days running was confirmed in nearly every instance, *Pleur de Lis* and *Accident* who had been forward before, both won whilst *Sadocia* who had shown himself a good pony at a distance, eclipsed his previous performance by winning the *Lottery Cup* in the easiest of canter. The ground was so "sloshy" that the Stewards postponed the Scramble till the next day, at 3 o'clock.

1.—YANG-KING-PANG HANDICAP.—Value Tls. 100. For all China and Japan Ponies that have run at this Meeting. Handicapped by the Stewards after the Second Day's Races.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Alexander's w. p. *Pleur de Lis*, 10st. 2lb. 1
Mr Hooper's g. p. *Birdline*, 10st. 12lb. 2
Mr Spynie's g. p. *Potshot*, 10st. 5lb. 3
Mr Alexander's w. p. *The Rejected* 11st. 5lb. 0
Lord Nosecoze's sk. p. *Mors aux dents* 11st. 12lb. 0
Mr Fungus's g. p. *West Mongolian* 11st. 6lb. 0

Butting—6 to 4 against *Birdline*, 3 to 1 against *Mors aux dents* and *Pleur de Lis*, 6 to 1 against *Potshot*.

Birdline and *Pleur de Lis* were the first away, and they passed the ¾ mile post in company, after passing which *Mors aux dents* drew up, but was beaten, before reaching the turn for home where *Birdline* appeared to have the best of it, but tiring under the weight, *Pleur de Lis* won cleverly by three-quarters of a length, *Potshot*, beaten half a dozen lengths, was third, and *The Rejected* fourth, *West Mongolian* last. Run in 3 min. 2 sec.

2.—THE OAKS CUP.—A Sweepstakes of Tls. 25, with Tls. 200 from the fund. For all Horses that have run at the Meeting Handicapped by the Stewards after the Second Day's Races.—2 miles.

Mr. Bold's ch. h. *Dundee*, 10st. 5lb. 1
Mr Baker's b. h. *Harannah*, 10st. 2
Mr Rarcy's c. g. *Traveller*, 10st. 5lb. 3

Butting—5 to 4 on *Traveller*, 2 to 1 Bar one.

Dundee and *Traveller* got away several lengths in front of *Harannah*, and they passed the Stand in the order named. On reaching the ½ mile post *Traveller* dropped back, and the other two raced home together, *Dundee* staying the longest and winning by a head, *Traveller*, who was eased, beaten half-a-dozen lengths from second. Time, 4 min.

3.—THE LOTTERY CUP.—Value Tls. 200. Presented by a Subscriber. For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. —3 miles.

Mr. Alexander's d. p. *Sadocia* 10st. 2lb. 1
Mr. Alexander's w. p. *Pleur de Lis* 9st. 5lb. 2
Mr. Fairfoster's d. p. *Lottery* 9st. 12lb. 3
Lord Nosecoze's sk. p. *Mors aux dents* 10st. 6lb. 4
Mr. Fungus's g. p. *Joli Cour* 10st. 2lb. 5
Mr. Idonohoo's ch. p. *Mackee* 9st. 4lb. 6
Mr. Nell's w. p. *Arator* 10st. 2lb. 0
Capt. Fracasse's g. p. *The Rogue* 9st. 5lb. 0

Butting 11 to 10 against *Sadocia*, 5 to 2 against *Joli Cour*, 6 to 1 against *Lottery* and *Mors aux dents*, 10 to 1 against *Pleur de Lis*, 100 to 1 against *Arator*, *The Rogue* and *Mackee*.

The Rogue made play at his best pace till reach the quarter mile post, where *Pleur de Lis* and *Mors aux dents* rushed to the front, and passed the Stand together, some lengths in front of *The Rogue* and *Lottery*, *Mackee* being, thus early, outpaced. Going along the back stretch *Arator* and *The Rogue* were hopelessly beaten, and pulled up unreach the Stand. The second time round the race was confined to the three placed, they racing together till the turn for home, where *Lottery* was beaten, and the two stable companions came on together, *Sadocia* winning in a common canter by a length, *Lottery* was 10 lengths behind *Pleur de Lis* and then came *Mors aux dents* and *Joli Cour*. *Mackee* being the only other pony who ran the Course. Run in 8 min. 50 sec.

4.—THE MISERICORDIA.—Value Tls. 150. For all Horses that have run and been beaten at the Meeting. Winners of a Challenge Race excluded. Catch Weights.—One mile and a half.

Mr. Alexander's b. g. *Better* walked over.

5.—CONSOLATION PLATE.—Value Tls. 100. For all beaten Ponies at the Meeting. Winners of a Race for a Cup of the Value of \$500 or over at any Meeting excluded. Weight for inches as per scale.—One round.

Mr. Idonohoo's b. p. *Accident* 9st. 5lb. 1
Mr. Field's w. p. *Curio* 10st. 2lb. 2
Mr. Fairfoster's ch. p. *Boy Trotter* 9st. 12lb. 3
Mr. Fungus's g. p. *West Mongolian* 10st. 10lb. 0
Mr. Hooper's g. p. *Blue Peter* 10st. 6lb. 0
Mr. Idonohoo's bk. p. *The Rogue* 10st. 2lb. 0
Mr. Taylor's w. p. *Palton* 9st. 4lb. 0
Mr. Wynnes's bk. p. *Omnibus Omnibus* 10st. 2lb. 0
Mr. Mala Roos's c. p. *Crémède la Crème* 9st. 12lb. 0
Mr. Do. w. p. *Carte Blanche* 9st. 12lb. 0
Mr. De Longville's w. p. *Excelsior* 10st. 6lb. 0
Mr. Simpton's g. p. *Silver Leaf* 10st. 5lb. 0
Mr. Thane's ch. p. *Happy Thought* 10st. 5lb. 0

Butting—2 to 1 against *Accident* and *Boy Trotter*, 5 to 1 against *Omnibus Omnibus*, 20 to 1 against any other.

Boy Trotter and *Blue Peter* were the first away and led until reaching the 2 mile post, where *Blue Peter* dropped back and *Boy Trotter*, *Curio*, and *Accident* came on in the order named; when fairly in the straight *Curio* and *Accident* joined issue and *Accident* an exciting struggle ensued, *Curio* having a shaly the best of it opposite the enclosure, but *Accident* coming again, won, amidst great excitement, by a short head, the third pony beaten three lengths, *Palton* was fourth. Run in 2 min. 58 sec.

FOURTH DAY.

On account of the Scramble being postponed, we had hopes of a good day's racing, but we were doomed to be disappointed, as the refusals and casualties in that race were so numerous that, out of eight starters, only two finished the course. The winner fenced beautifully but it must not be overlooked that the pace was very slow and he was thus enabled to take every jump at his own pace. The race in which the China boys were jockeys, was very amusing, several of them embracing "Mother Earth" in a most ludicrous manner, including the rider of the winner.

THE FLATWAY STAKES.—A sweepstakes of ten dollars each. For all ponies.—½ of a mile.

Mr Alexander's ch. p. *Honest John* 1
Mr Fungus's g. p. *Assassin* 2
Lord Nosecoze's sk. p. *Mors aux dents* 3
Mr Longville's w. p. *Excelsior* 0

Butting—Evens on *Honest John*, 6 to 4 against *Mors aux dents*.

Honest John got away with the lead was never headed and won in a canter by three lengths, a length between second and third. Run in 32 sec.

MATCH—¾ of a mile—catch weights.

Mr Hooper's g. p. *Blue Peter* 1
Mr Fungus's b. p. *Esoplog* 2

They ran together for a hundred yards, when *Blue Peter* began to draw away and increasing his lead won in a canter by thirty lengths.

MATCH.—\$200—catch weights. Once round.

Mr Graham's g. p. *Starlight* 1
Mr Taylor's ch. h. *Jardin* 2

Butting—2 to 1 on *Starlight*. *Starlight* was first off and led till reaching the half mile post, where *Jardin* closed and they ran together until reaching the straight, where *Starlight* came out and won, pulling double, by four lengths.

MATCH—Catch weights. Once round.

Dr Parker's ch. h. *Scamp* 1
Sir E. Hornby's bk. h. *Venusia* 2

Butting—3 to 1 on *Scamp*.

The pair ran together until reaching the turn for home, where *Venusia* was beaten, and *Scamp* won easily by three lengths.

THE SCRAMBLE.—Value Tls. 150. For China and Japan Ponies. Weight, 10 st. 7 lbs.—Three times round a Course to be selected by the Stewards.

Mr Idonohoo's g. p. *Leather Lungs*, 10st 7lb. 1
Mr Thane's ch. p. *Happy Thought*, 10st 7lb. 0
Mr L. R. Cade's sp. p. *Crisis*, 10st 7lb. 0
Lord Nosecoze's sp. p. *Trapeze*, 10st 7lb. 0
Do. b. p. *Wamba*, 11st 13lb. 0
Mr Idonohoo's d. p. *Chef d'œuvre* 11st 5lb. 0
Mr Alexander's w. p. *The Rejected*, 10st 13lb. 0
Mr Pham's bk. p. *Black Dwarf*, 10st 7lb. 0

Butting—2 to 1 against *The Rejected* and *Wamba*, 5 to 1 against *Crisis*, 6 to 1 against *Leather Lungs* and *Chef d'œuvre*, 10 to 1 any other.

At the first wall *Rejected* and *Black Dwarf* refused, the others all getting safely over, but at the next jump, the rider of *Crisis* broke his stirrup leather and *Trapeze* refused, which extinguished their chances totally. At the next jump but one *Happy Thought* came to grief, but was soon remounted and went on in pursuit of the other three, who passed the stand jump in the following order, *Wamba*, *Leather Lungs*, *Chef d'œuvre*. On passing the water jump *Leather Lungs* went up to *Wamba* who shut up directly he was "collared" and refused to try an inch. After this the race was over, as *Leather Lungs* was the only one placed, the others refusing repeatedly and consequently were distanced.

THE NATIVE STRUGGLE.—For all ponies, to be ridden by Chinese boys—one mile and a half.

Mr Fungus's sp. p. *Joli Cour* 1
Mr Idonohoo's b. p. *Accident* 2
Mr Fairfoster's ch. p. *Boy Trotter* 3
Lord Nosecoze's sp. p. *Cornucopia* 0
Mr Hooper's g. p. *Blue Peter* 0
Lord Nosecoze's sk. p. *Mors aux dents* 0

No Betting.

They got off well together and on passing the Stand *Cornucopia*'s rider was thrown. Going along the back stretch *Boy Trotter* led, closely followed by *Joli Cour* and *Accident*, the first named took a clear lead on entering the straight and won cleverly by a length, same between second and third.

Joli Cour also threw his rider, after passing the post.

THE WELTER STAKES.—A sweepstakes of \$10, for all beaten ponies at the meeting, weight 12 stone each. Once round.

Mr Fairfoster's ch. p. *Lottery* 1
Lord Nosecoze's sp. p. *Trapeze* 2
Mr L. R. Cade's sp. p. *Crisis* 0
Mr Wallis's c. p. *Reform* 0

Butting—2 to 1 on *Lottery*, who got away with the lead, was never headed, and won easily by six lengths.

A SCRAMBLE SWEEPSTAKES of \$5 each. Once round the steeple chase course.

Mr Fairfoster's ch. p. *Boy Trotter* 1
Mr do. ch. p. *Lottery* 2
Mr Dalton's ch. p. *Hard Times* 0
Mr Churchill's d. p. *Billy Sharp* 0
Mr Pope's g. p. *Carnegie* 0
Mr Farmer's ch. p. *Gas* 0
Lord Nosecoze's sp. p. *Trapeze* 0

No betting. Won easily by 4 lengths.

Law Reports.

HER BRIANNIC MAJESTY'S COURT,

Yokohama, Oct.

Before SIR E. HORNBY.

WALSH v. THE ORIENTAL BANK.

Judgment.—This is an action brought by a depositor in the Oriental Bank to recover a sum of \$450, which he states he paid into the Bank on the 12th July last, and for which the Bank refuses to give him credit; and in support of the statement is his own sworn assertion of the fact of deposit by him on a certain day, and two entries in his Pass Book made by the Clerk of the Bank on the day of his alleged deposit. The Bank authorities, in answer to this plaint say, as to one sum of \$450, we admit having received it and we have placed it to the credit of the plaintiff in his private account and entered it in the Pass Book of such account; but as to the sum sued for, we never received it, although by mistake, our clerk entered such a sum as received in the Pass Book of your public account. The first sum was duly entered in our Ledger; the second sum was not entered in the Ledger at all.

As might be supposed, each party, trusting to his memory for the facts, and believing in the testimony—the Bank of its Ledger, the depositor of the Pass Book—contradicts the other.

Some feeling has been imported into the case by the conduct of both parties. The Bank clerk by a summary evisceration of the entry in the Pass Book—an unjustifiable refusal to assist the agent of the Bank by such information as it was in his power to give, injures his own cases and raises doubts in the minds of the Bank authorities of his bona fides.

Divesting the case of this feeling, I see no reason at all to imagine that either party is wilfully guilty of an intention to deceive. Some time has elapsed—more than two months—since the alleged deposit was made, and on no subject are men more tenacious or more obstinate than on questions affecting their memory. Mr. Walsh is certain he paid in \$500 on the 12th July. Mr. Ansell is certain he only paid in \$450. The plaintiff contends that the Bank is estopped from denying receipt of the money by the entry of the Cashier in the Pass Book. The Bank, on the other hand, insists that such entry is not conclusive at all, but is merely a memorandum made for the convenience of customers, and does not operate as an admission that the sum entered has been received.

Both parties are right to a certain extent. An entry made by a Bank official in the regular course of business in the Pass Book of a customer, is evidence against the Bank of the fact so noted, but it is not conclusive evidence, because it is open to the Bank to show that the entry was made in error; and when evidence of such mistake is brought forward, and especially when notice by the answer of the defendant is given, that he intends to rely on the entry having been made in error, it is only wisdom on the part of the plaintiff to support his claim by such corroborative evidence as he is able to bring forward of the truth of his statement. In the present case, Mr. Walsh has not produced any corroborative evidence. When asked on examination about the state of his accounts, he confined himself to saying he did not produce them because they would not disclose the alleged fact of payment or reverse. He did not state, either on examination in chief or in cross-examination, that he had examined his own accounts, and he did not swear that he was minus the amount disputed, or that any memorandum of account or books of account showed a deficit to this amount. In fact the evidence of the plaintiff is restricted to swearing that

he paid in \$900 on the 12th July, and he appeals to the entry in his pass book as confirmatory of his statement. It is to be remarked also that the payment disputed referred to the public account. Now if Mr. Walsh had examined his public account, he, in all probability, would have ascertained whether there was or was not a deficit to the amount claimed. He does not appear to have made this examination; and, what I regret morally, it does not appear to have entered his head that it was not only his duty to have satisfied the Court on the point so far as he could—and the defendant gave him every opportunity of doing so—but in justice to the defendant he ought also, before he brought his action, to have done all in his power to have satisfied him. It is true that Mr. Walsh said, in answer to the application of the defendant, that he would produce his books if the Court ordered him; but it was not the business of the Court to give such an order, and in the absence of any statement by the plaintiff as to what result would follow from such production and examination, it was useless to make it.

The Bank's evidence of the entry being made in error, consists of the denial of the cashier Ansell, of a careful examination by the agent himself and of the accountant of the bank, of all the books of the bank in the hope of tracing the amount, and their inability to find anything showing that it was ever paid in by the plaintiff. The Comptroller, to whose evidence I have not attached any particular weight, also states that this was the only amount paid in on that date by Mr. Walsh; and his book which has apparently been kept with regularity confirms this statement. The plaintiff, while he remembers the fact of the payment of the \$900, is unable to recollect, and states that he has no memoranda to assist his memory, the nature of the coin, notes or cheques, of which the total amount consisted.

I am now called on to decide in a conflict of evidence, and in doing so, I take upon myself, as I am bound to do, the office of a jury. The question I have asked myself in this. Am I satisfied on the evidence adduced that the plaintiff actually did pay in the \$450 he now claims. I think his memory is at fault. I think that the entries in the pass books have convinced him that he must have paid in \$900 instead of \$450, and that he confuses his recollection of the facts with the evidence offered by the entries. He is persuaded the entries are right, therefore he is persuaded he paid the money. The entries are thus really the sources of this recollection and not the facts. In favour of the Bank is the regularity of its proceedings, the evident care taken to discover the mistake, if mistake existed, and the total absence of all suspicion of impropriety of conduct on the part of any of the Bank's Officials.

It is possible that I may be wrong in the view I have taken; and I candidly confess I have not arrived at a conclusion except through a sea of difficulty and doubt. There are, however, two remarks which I feel compelled to make. One is that Pass Books should be copied from the Bank Ledger, and in no instance should an entry be made in them before such entry has been duly entered in the Ledger. The other is that in my humble judgment all monies passed over the counter either into a Bank or out of a Bank, should be received and paid by one Bank official, namely a European cashier, and by him only, and not by a native. I think this course is due to customers, and that infinite trouble and confusion is likely to arise from one class of payments being made to a comptroller, another to a cashier. If a native shroff is necessary to check payments of notes and specie, I cannot see why he should not be at the side of the cashier performing his task, under the eye of the latter and in the presence of the customer. It seems to me the counter system pursued in England is the correct one, and is far more likely to prevent mistakes than the one pursued here.

MIXED COURT.

October 25th.

Before R. J. FORREST, Esq.
and Hsu Hae-fung.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL v TSUNG-TAI
AND OTHERS.

Claim for taxes.
Postponed.

MASTER AND OWNERS OF BARQUE "EMPEROR" v. MASTER AND OWNERS OF JUNK CHAU-TUNG FAH.

Judgment reserved.—The Hoofung wishing to take the advice of some nautical man on the case.

BLUM BROS. & Co. v { Hsu-KIN-TSE,
LIN-FOO-CHANG.
Claim for alleged false packing of sugar.
Mr. Mitchell for defendants.
Judgment for defendants, they to pay costs of suit.
Notice of appeal was given.

BOWER HANBURY & Co. v { TIEN-CHIE-SING,
CHEN-YIN-FUNG.
Claim for non-fulfilment of contract.
Defendants to take delivery.

E. SCHELLHASS & Co. v. CHUN MAO.
Case withdrawn.

T. KROES & Co. v. LEE SING SZE.
Postponed, plaintiff being unable to attend.

MASTER & OWNERS OF BRIG Sarah v MASTER & OWNER OF JUNK Luk-tsin-ning.
Claim for damages done by collision.
Postponed for evidence till the return of the Sarah from Japan, Master of Junk to get bail for appearing.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE v KIN-KEE.
Claim for non-fulfilment of contract.
Defendant was ordered to take delivery at once.

F. M. MILNE v TUNG-KIN-SING.
Claim of \$9 for rent.
Case dismissed.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE, Shanghai, 1867.

i.
Now sing your hate sky high, and shout right lustily:
For the English crew their legends have received.
They have shown that they can truly, and an honest
victory gain:
Two facts which had of late been disbelieved.

ii.
So all honour to the crew that took the azure blue
So bravely through the Soochow's muddy stream.
Our hopes are never brittle, that are built on Robert Little
And his sturdy-lined undaunted British team.

iii.
O whose pulse could beat as fast when we saw their bows
alight?
At that corner rightly called the Soochow's "Tattishum."
When with short, decisive stroke the spell of doubt they
broke,
And clearly proved to all that they had set on "em.

iv.
So well we need not shrink a jot from the praise that's due to Scott's
Nor the pluck of Cooke allow a "Yank" to question.
And of Malindang we will say, "he won two victories in
one day,
Which proves his health, and wind, and good digestion!

v.
Earnestly did Ernest Major try to justify each wagger,
That was laid upon the boat he pulled so finely.
For his Morris, Clarke, we will not make the same remark.
As for Palamandian, Cox, he steered divinely.

vi.
But while we fire Artillery, and drink our Pass and Sillery,
And wave our banners high with exultation!
Let us give to Yankee Spirit the praise due to sailing
merit:
The Eight were worthy of "the Universal Nation!"

vii.
And for many coming years may there be no doubts or fears
To meet our perfect Union and Alliance.
Only in such ways as these may we strive on lands and seas,
And then, My Boys, we'll bid the World—Defiance!

CHINESE LITERARY EXAMINATIONS. (Hankow Times.)

It is so difficult a task to undertake or affect to form a middle view of the Chinese government, and the people, that most observers are content to bear the reproach of being "labelled" as belonging to one of the two extremes of unduly favoring, or depreciating the subjects of their enquiries. There is convenience, and candour as well, in this arrangement, although it cannot be said to work so well as might be desired. The recent occurrence of the triennial examinations, at Wuchang, suggests a few remarks upon the educational and examination systems of China. Everything in the Middle Kingdom is tainted with that despotism, which effecting to pervert of a truly paternal character, robs the country of much of its power and tendency to progress. We cannot, however, look upon the elaborate examination system which covers the whole land with a wonderful organisation, by means of which the government in some sense monopolizes and directs all the talent of the nation, as purely a vicious and crafty arrangement, by means of which the authorities turn the abilities of the men of true genius into a cruel agency for furthering a system of grinding oppression, miscolled government. As the imperial treasury subsidizes the colleges, examiners, teachers, graduates, and students, the government claims property in the talents brought out under their nurture. No one is compelled to enter these institutions or to attend the primary examinations, and all may study at their own homes. The official text of the classical books is strictly cared for, but there is a wide and curious range of general reading for those who care to avail themselves of it. If the government imprisons much of the true talent which it is thus said to pluck out from the mass of mediocrity, it has the merit of discovering and 'developing' much of what is lost in every free country, and employing it in the highest duty. It is curious that the minds of some of our most careful legisla-

tors upon the subject of education, are contemplating a system of compulsory attendance at school, such as is adopted in New England.

One of the principal objections brought against the regulations which affect the studies and examinations of the literary body, is the ridiculous importance which is practically attached to an artificial and highly decorated style of fine writing, called the "Wentang." The absurd divisions of a full essay, with its eight headings of "breaking open" the theme, "receiving," "beginning to discuss," "contention," "the passing vein," "the middle division," "the closing branch," and the "winding-up division," with a host of fanciful terms, such as "borrowing an inner garment," "turning the handle," "spreading the power," show the high state of finish and polish which the sentences of a theme must affect, ere they can be pronounced to be "round and ripe." It is true that while such essays framed after such an artificial model, are almost sure "to hit the mark," yet there are simpler styles of treating the subjects chosen out of the canonical books, which find favour and success at the various examinations. However, we may fail to perceive the advantage of attention to such models of composition. It is to be remembered that the exclusive attention paid to Greek hexameters, and Latin verse, at our own grammar-schools and colleges, finds no little favour with many of our writers of authority upon suitable schemes of study and examination. It may be fairly assumed that, as we know that there is a great deal to be said in favor of a classical training, so this system of essay-writing is found to educate the Chinese mind in a way well suited to its genius. It is also well to bear in mind that this model is of comparatively recent growth. Previous to the "Tang dynasty," "blooming talent" and "recommended men" were chosen out from the people of all classes and places, after proper inquiry as to character and capability, and examinations were conducted at the capital in another branch of knowledge, still fairly represented at the trials which take place after "entering on learning," namely, political and social economy. The last session of nominally three days, connected with the M. A. examination, is occupied with questions on the theory of government, political essays, agricultural economy, military management, history, geography, topography, and textual criticism of editions of the classical writings. The complaint made is that, whilst in the "good old days" of the Han dynasty, virtuous men were sought out, tested, and promoted, now the man, but upon the style of his compositions. It is alleged that the "schemes" and "plans" of such as go up to the capital, are not about representing landed, or pliant, or privileged local institutions, but concern their own personal advantage and family aggrandizement. It must be confessed that there are such degenerate individuals to be met with, as the product of Western education and training. If the morality of the Confucian philosophy practically obtained amongst the classes who make it to be their empty profession, we should not despair of finding better results following from their system of competitive candidacy for the honor of an opportunity of employment in the service of their country. As it is, we look upon the arrangement by which more than a myriad of graduates of every class of life were brought together the other day from one small province, to say nothing of those purposely kept back, as a most admirable and beneficial plan, by which many minds are saved from ignorance and vice, and a cohesion is given to the government and people beyond all conception. We are confident that, in due time, a country in which learning of every kind confers so much distinction and emolument, will not fail to link itself on to the progressive science, art, commerce, and manufacture of Western nations, who understand the people of China as little as they themselves are understood by their unwilling associates.

SERICULTURE. (Australasian.)

Such of the English, French, and American papers as combine the discussion of social with the consideration of political topics, are eloquent in their denunciations of the extravagances of feminine attire in the principal cities of Europe and the United States; but few Australian readers, probably, have been led to reflect on the possible gain to colonial industry of this passion for dress which has taken possession of all classes, from the duchess to the dairy-maid. There never was a time in which the consumption of textile fabrics, composed either wholly or in part of silk, was so great, or in which the capricious decrees of fashion were so influential in promoting the waste of this material, as at present. Yet, while the demand for raw silk is yearly increasing at a rapid ratio, the sources of supply are undergoing no commensurate expansion or extension. In some parts of France and Italy, indeed, great alarm has been occasioned by the outbreak of epidemic diseases among the silkworms, and active measures have been taken by the French authorities to introduce more healthy breeds from the remotest parts of Asia. Now the production of raw silk, as has been repeatedly pointed out in our columns, is a branch of industry which might be cultivated with especial advantage in this colony. The mulberry tree grows with as rank a luxuriance in Victoria as any weed. The climate is favourable to the birth, nurture, and development of the insect;

and the various processes connected with the preparation of the raw silk can be easily accomplished by women and children. A market exists for the commodity in which there is no fluctuation in the demand, and none in the value. The sericulturist may calculate to a nicety what his silkworm will realise per pound; and as great values possess little bulk, the cost of transport from Australia to the looms of England and France is inconsiderable. A farmer who ships a thousand bushels of wheat to Liverpool or London must run the risk of a variable market, of a good harvest in England, and of his grain being damaged on the voyage, while his disbursements for freight and other charges will be very large. But a quantity of raw silk, equalling in value a thousand bushels of wheat can be packed in a very small compass, can be sent against injury *in transitu*, and will always command a well defined and, in all human probability, a progressively advancing price. Therefore, the freeholder who plants an acre or two of mulberry trees will become a benefactor to his family and his country. He cannot look for immediate returns, it is true, but after the expiration of a few years he will find himself the owner of a plantation which will constitute a by no means unimportant auxiliary source of income. In the United States it is calculated that at least 800 lb. of cocoons can be produced from every acre of land, and it is asserted that, in spite of the high wages which prevail there, sericulture is a profitable undertaking. Signor Martelli's serviceable little manual reminds us of what may be done in this respect in Victoria, and instructs us how it should be done. Looking at the vast and continually enlarging use of silken fabrics by all classes of society, and by those classes more especially which could not formerly obtain them, we are warranted in recommending Australian agriculturists to add this to the minor industries they pursue in combination with their principal vocation.

We published in our two last issues some important communications relative to the discovery of new varieties of the silkworm in China and the Cape. The latter has a most significant bearing upon sericulture in this colony, inasmuch as the insect described feeds on the mimosa thorn, and spins a cocoon three times as large as that of the ordinary silkworm; while the thread, although less brilliant than the mulberry silk, is described as being equally strong and fine. Mr. Heller, of Grahamstown, who communicates these particulars to the local journal, and has had considerable experience in connection with textile fabrics, states that the cocoons may be collected in shiploads; and Dr. Wallace, of Colchester, to whom the gratifying information was forwarded, mentions that the Governor of Senegal has sent to France several cocoons of a new bumble, probably identical with that which has been found in South Africa. In Senegal, however, the insect was found feeding on the jujube and the verec tree. These facts seem to indicate that the number of plants, from which the silkworm is capable of secreting the delicate fibre of which it spins its filmy shroud, is much more numerous than is commonly supposed, while the circumstances referred to by Mr. Heller indicate that, in climates like our own, we may dispense in regard to certain varieties of the bumble with that artificial care of culture which is bestowed upon the silkworm in Europe, and which necessarily enhances the cost of producing the raw silk.

It will be seen, also, that the Bumble Cynthia has been pretty well naturalized in Natal, and that its education has been undertaken by two persons owning plantations of the silkworm. We have seen a calculation made by M. Guerin Meneville, the highest authority in France on sericulture, showing that in that country the outlay upon a plantation of fifteen acres of silkworm, including labour, during a period of ten years, would amount to no more than £200, and that the gross receipts during the same term would be £1,000, leaving a profit of £3,200; but as it is only in the tenth year that the production of silk reaches its maximum, the profit thereafter would average about £800 per annum, being at the rate of rather more than £53 per acre. In this calculation, however, nothing is allowed for rent; at the same time, M. Meneville states that he has taken an extreme view of the general outlay. Of course, a wide discrepancy exists between the rate of labour in France and in Victoria, but those who feel interested in this question, and are desirous of examining the gentlemen's figures in detail, will find them in a little brochure published in Paris in 1860, under the title of *Educations des Vers à Soie de l'Allante du Rio*, a work replete with instructive information on the whole subject, written by one who has evidently mastered it thoroughly.

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND MARKET REPORT.—Per Annum, Twelve Months—Six Months, Six Months—Three Months, Four Months—All payable in advance. SINGLE NUMBERS, 2 mace 6 cash.—FIVE COPIES, One Taal. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 4, 1867.

IMPORTS.

We have to report a week of comparative inaction, the Regatta and Races having claimed more attention than Commercial pursuits. The arrivals consist of the "Dilpusund" from London with general cargo, on the 26th October. The "Chingda," "Empress of India" from Sydney, on the 20th ulto, and the "Elizabeth Nicholson," "Oryx," and "Glenashie," from Newcastle N.S.W., on the 27th and 28th ulto, and 1st Nov. respectively; increasing the supplies of Coals.

From Tientsin we are advised the arrival of the first direct ship—"Our Queen" an event which is regarded as of considerable importance to the foreign merchants there.

SOFT GOODS—

GREY SHIRTINGS.—There has been a steady demand for shipment to Tientsin, and in the absence of large supplies, holders have been able to raise prices a few candelars per piece. Sales for the week amount to about 25,000 pieces, the latest prices being Tls. 2.61 a 2.64 per piece for 8/4 lbs. Common chaps have been more asked for than Eagles. 7 lbs. have been placed to a moderate extent at Tls. 2.32 a 2.35 per piece. The general business in Imports has usual, been somewhat restricted by the customary holidays, and there is nothing fresh to report in other classes of Goods.

METALS.—IRON.—In the absence of supplies, this market continues firm. Nail Rod in good assortments Tls. 3.10.

COALS.—The arrival of five Vessels from Australia has fairly stocked the market for the time. The Cargo of *Mimi Elizabeth Nicholson* was sold to arrive, as also portions of other Cargoes.—Tls. 9.00 is now the quotation for Australian.

Carriage from ships' side		Tls. 14	nominal.
North Wales	"	" 14	"
English	"	" 12 a 13	"
Anthracite	"	" 13.00	Sales.
Sydney	"	" 9.00	"
Japan	"	" 5.50 a 6 nominal.	"
Formosa	"	" 5.50 a 6.00 nominal.	"

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Sugar and Rice. } Transactions nominal during the
LAND AND HOUSES, &c. } holidays.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

GREY SHIRTINGS—		T.m.c.	T.m.c.	LEAD		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
7 lbs.	.....	P. 2.30 to	2.35	" pl. 5.00 to	5.30		
8 1/2 to 8 3/4 lbs.	.....	" 2.60	2.65	" TIN PLATES	" box 6.00	6.25	
9 to 9 1/2 lbs.	.....	" 2.75	3.40	" STEEL	" tub 4.40	.....	
WHITE SHIRTINGS	.....	"	"	" PLANTS	" pl. 1.00	.....	
66 Reel	.....	" 2.25	2.30	" WINDOW GLASS	" box 2.80	3.20	
60 "	.....	" 2.35	2.40	" PEPPER	"		
61 "	.....	" 2.40	2.45	" Black	" pl. 5.30	5.50	
66 "	.....	" 2.50	2.80	" White	" 9.00	10.00	
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	.....	" 4.10	4.30	" BETEL NUT	"		
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds.	.....	" 3.75	3.80	" Cochua China	" 2.80	3.20	
AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40 yds.	.....	" 4.20	4.30	" Singapore	" 2.20	2.40	
EXOTIC DRILLS, 40 yds.	.....	" 3.70	4.00	" RATTANS	"		
T. CLOTHS	.....	"	"	" Straits, common	" 2.50	.....	
6 to 7 lbs.	.....	" 1.55	2.30	" Banjerussing	" 3.00	5.00	
8 to 8 1/4 lbs.	.....	" 2.50	2.90	" SAPAN WOOD	"		
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	.....	" doz 0.70	0.75	" 3 pieces weighing 1 picul	" 2.50	2.70	
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—	.....	"	"	" 6 a 7 "	" 2.10	2.30	
White, 40 yds.	.....	" P. 2.50	2.55	" SAKAI WOOD	"		
Dyed, Assorted	.....	" 2.60	2.70	" South Sea Island	" 3.20	3.55	
BROCADES—	.....	"	"	" Malabar	" 12.00	12.50	
White, 40 yds.	.....	" 2.60	2.65	" MANGROVE BARK	"		
Dyed, Assorted	.....	" 2.90	3.00	" Singapore and Penang	" 0.80	0.90	
DIMASERS, Assorted, 40 yds.	.....	" 5.00	5.50	" Siam	" 1.00	1.10	
CHINTZ—	.....	"	"	" TIN—	"		
Assorted, 28 yds.	.....	" 1.50	2.00	" Straits	" 17.50	18.00	
Blue	.....	" 1.60	1.65	" Malacca	" 18.50	19.00	
Brown	.....	" 2.00	2.20	" RICE—	"		
TRUCKY REDS, 24 yds.	.....	" 2.40	2.60	" Aracan and Rangoon	" 1.05	1.30	
VELVETS—	.....	"	"	" Siam, Cargo	" 0.85	1.00	
Black, 22 in.	.....	" yd. 0.22	0.23	" good to finest white	" 1.10	1.40	
Blue, 22 in.	.....	" 0.21	0.22	" Saigon	" 0.85	1.20	
VELVETTES—	.....	"	"	" Bengal, con. to middling	" 1.00	1.05	
Black, 18 in.	.....	" 0.15	0.17	" good to fine	" 1.30	1.50	
20 in.	.....	" 0.23	0.24	" SCOTCH—	"		
CAMELTS, English—	.....	"	"	" Black, Sewart and Amoy	" 2.40	2.80	
8, 66 yds.	.....	" P. 13.00	12.50	" Brown, Penang	" 2.50	3.00	
8, 8 yds.	.....	" 12.00	12.50	" Brown, Hainan	" 3.10	3.30	
LONG ELKS—	.....	" 10.00	.....	" Fervosa & Amoy	" 3.30	3.60	
Scarlet, 24 yds.	.....	" 6.80	7.10	" Sewart	" 2.60	3.00	
Assorted	.....	" 6.60	6.90	" Canton	" 3.10	3.50	
HASTINGS, 30 yds.	.....	" 10.00	12.50	" Manila	" 2.70	3.20	
CHAPL LASTINGS, 30 yds.	.....	" 5.00	9.00	" White, common to fair	" 4.00	4.40	
CHAPL LASTINGS, 30 yds.	.....	" 4.50	5.00	" medium	" 4.80	5.20	
ORLEANS—	.....	"	"	" fine to finest	" 6.00	6.50	
Pignol, 30 yds.	.....	" 4.00	4.20	" COALS—	"		
Plain, 30 yds.	.....	" 4.00	4.50	" English	" P. 12.00	12.50	
IRON—	.....	"	"	" American Anthracite	" 13.00	.....	
Flat and Round	.....	" pl. 2.80	.....	" Sydney	" 9.00	9.50	
Nail Rod	.....	" 2.50	2.90	" Japan	" 5.50	6.00	
Hoop	.....	" 2.70	.....				

EXPORTS.

BLACK TEAS.—The business in Congou since the mail left has been confined to one chop, 400 chests common Oomam, at Tls. 17 1/2. There are several buyers at London rates, but the tamen are very firm, and, though the stock is gradually increasing, show no anxiety to make sales. The *Ethiopian* has sailed for London with 708,951 pounds Black, and 808,925 pounds Green Tea.

GREEN TEAS.—The holidays have somewhat interfered with business, but the settlements show a fair average in amount, comprising 13,000 half-chests Moyuno, at Tls. 324 a 414; 300 half-chests Fychow, at Tls. 34; 5,200 half-chests Tenkai, at Tls. 353 a 423; and 1,800 half-chests Pinguey, at Tls. 31 a 333. Prices show no decline in fine and finest, although medium teas are a trifle easier. There are still nearly 40,000 packages in stock, in which the common teas much predominate. The *Resolute*, *Wild Gull*, *Deriside*, and *Silene*, have sailed for New York with 125,508 pounds Green Tea, leaving the *Fairclough*, *Ensign*, *Ella Rickmers*, *Madus*, *Prigal Berksire*, *Yenvering Belle*, and *Dilpusund*, loading for that port.

SILK.—During the past few days a large business has been transacted in this market, the settlements, estimated at fully 1,000 Bales, having been made at prices showing an advance of Tls. 10 a 20 per cent on the rates paid last mail. The unsold stock, owing to small arrivals and the large settlements, has been reduced to 2,500 Bales, and is composed chiefly of common Tattees and Tiansams.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

The last week having been devoted to sporting exercises, no business at all has been done, so we have nothing to report.

On London	Bank Rate, sight, ...	5s. 11d.	per Tael.
	Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, ...	5s. 14d.	
On Paris	Credits, ...	5s. 24d.	per Tael.
	Documentary and other Bills, 4 months' sight, ...	5s. 24d.	
On Calcutta	Credits, 4 months' sight Bank, ...	5s. 7 1/2d.	per 100 Tels.
	Documentary, 4 months' sight, ...	5s. 7 1/2d.	
On Bombay	Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, ...	Rs. 304 per 100 Tels.	
On Hongkong	Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, ...	Rs. 303	
"	Private, 15 days' sight, ...	28 1/2 per cent discount.	
"	"	29	"

BULLION:—

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 166 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

SILVER.—111.4 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—72.2.0.

CAROLIS DOLLARS.—74.5.0.

COFFEE CASH.—1,430 per Tael.

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS.

From 1st June to 28th Oct., 1867.

S'ton & M'alls.	
Adamson, W. R., and Co., ...	963
Barnet, Geo., and Co., ...	996
Biele, Worthington and Co., ...	290
Blain, Tate and Co., .....	.....
Borneo Company, (Limited), .....	.....
Bourjau, Hubert and Co., ...	328
Bovet, Brothers and Co., ...	419
Bower, Hanbury, and Co., ...	2,806
Bradwell, Bloor and Co., .....	.....
Brand, Monro and Co., ...	2,098
Carter and Co., ...	1,379
Chapman, King and Co., ...	127
Coutts and Co., .....	.....
Cumme and Co., ...	167
Dow and Co. & J. H. Wright	630
Ganwell, F. R., ...	603
Gibb, Livingston and Co., ...	783
Gloman and Co., ...	1,058
Glover and Co., ...	203
Gutchever and Co., ...	203
Hoard, Augustus, and Co., ...	377
Hogg, Brothers, ...	737
Holmesworth, E., ...	10
Holliday, Wise and Co., ...	101
Jardine, Matheson and Co., ...	517
Jarvie, John, and Co., ...	286
Maynard and Co., ...	112
Milson and Tod, ...	651
Nachtrieb, A., and Co., ...	30
Olyphant and Co., .....	.....
Overweg and Co., ...	400
Petrocchino and Co., ...	105
Pustan, Wm. and Co., ...	573
Primrose and Co., ...	624
Ries and Co., ...	354
Rene and Co., ...	50
Rothwell, Love and Co., ...	10
Russell and Co., ...	818
Sassoon, David, Sons and Co., ...	642
Scheibler Matthai and Co., ...	1,058
Shaw, Brothers and Co., ...	477
Siemsen and Co., ...	355
Skeggs and Co., ...	523
Smith, J. M., and Co., ...	80
Textor and Co., ...	1,133
Therrie and Co., ...	70
Thorne, Brothers and Co., .....	.....
Truettmann and Co., ...	190
Turner and Co., .....	.....
Wilkinson, Alfred, and Co., ...	63
White, F. G., ...	637
Miscellaneous	637

Total Bales..... 24,148

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL

SHARES AND STOCKS.

Banks.	Slates	Paid up.	Latest Quots.	Dividend.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	20	20	13 p.c.	
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	20	20	5 p.c.	
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	25	25	6 p.c.	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	125	125	12 p.c.	
Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25	12 p.c.	

COMMERCIAL COS.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	p.c.
Shanghai Dock Co., ...	160	500	135	0 p.c.
Shanghai Club	400	100	Nil	None.
Shanghai Gas Co., ...	100	100	60	0
Hongkong Wharf Co., ...	1,000	1,000	61	"
Shanghai Wharf Co., ...	1,000	1,000	60	"
Shanghai S. N. Co., ...	1,000	1,000	95	"
S. N. & Lighter Co., ...	850	850	25	None.
Shanghai House of Finance, ...	50	50	0.75	"
French Gas Co., ...	50	50	.....	"
China Fire Insurance Co., ...	5,000	500	125	10 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., ...	5,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS, BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS, READING AND LONDON.

Jurors' Report, Paris Exhibition 1867.

SILVER MEDAL

AWARDED FOR

Plain and Fancy Biscuits.

We inform our friends of the above Award, and in so doing we take the opportunity of stating this is the FOURTH EXHIBITION in which we have shown our Biscuits, having been Exhibitors at the previous EXHIBITION AT PARIS IN 1855, and at those held in LONDON IN 1861 AND 1862; at all of which WE OBTAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD given for Biscuits to any English House.

15 Jan-68 1011 October 19th, 1867.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.

No. 2.

JUDSON'S

VICTORIA VIOLET.

AND

VICTORIA ROSE.

MAGENTA.

Trade Mark:

"A PEACOCK."

Packed in

1 lb. Tins at 16s. per lb.

2 oz. Bottles 1s. 6d. per oz.

2 oz. " 1s. 6d.

THESE Dyes are in FINE POWDER—
I dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously with any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c., &c.
The brilliancy of these dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to spot.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, LONDON.

Order JUDSON'S Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England
21 Dec-67 1773 Shanghai, 29th Dec, 1867

FRAUD.

No. 2.

ON the 27th June, 1866, MONTEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

Two Years Rigorous Imprisonment;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

Selling Spurious Articles

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S.

SHAIR BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—ANY ONE SELLING SPURIOUS OILMAN'S STONES, under CROSS & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. THE GENUINE Manufacturers of Messrs. CROSSE & Blackwell may be had from

Every respectable Dealer in China.

17 May 3066 May 23rd, 1867.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINE REPORT PER LAST MAIL.)

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	FROM.	SAILED.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Oct. 25	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Oct. 24	General	Russell and Co
25	Pine Queen	Am str	1133	Gray	Hankow & Ports	23	do	Russell and Co
25	Express	Br str	290	Whitehaw	Ningpo	26	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
26	Glasun	Br bsq	291	Cameron	Keeleung	20	do	Borneo Company Limited
26	Ville de St. Lo	Fr bsq	340	Dubuis	Hakodadi	17	Sea Weed	Master
26	Dilussund	Br bsq	624	Jones	London	June 27	General	Gilman and Co
27	Tun-sin	Br str	640	Howlett	Hankow	Oct. 34	Sundries	Glover and Co
27	Elizabeth Nicholson	Br sh	904	Crosbie	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Sept. 15	Coals	Frazar and Co
27	Lamont	Br str	774	Spencer	Tientsin v. Chefoo	Oct. 23	General	Russell and Co
28	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	27	Sundries	Russell and Co
28	Oryx	Am bsq	281	Gell	Newcastle	Aug. 31	Coals	Frazar and Co
28	Alma	Prus bsq	401	Martin	Sewakow	Oct. 12	Sugar	Wm. Pustau and Co
28	Western Chief	Br sh	750	Hill	Fuchau	20	Poles	Gilman and Co
28	Tahwah	Br str	246	Andrews	Hankow	21	Sundries	Russell and Co
28	Erl King	Br str	1014	Pinel	Hongkong	21	General	Augustine Heard and Co
28	Osaka	Br str	417	Burdiss	Nagasaki	26	do	T. Kroes and Co
29	Express	Br str	290	Whitehaw	Ningpo	28	Beancake	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
29	Cingula	Br sh	799	Neilson	Sydney	Aug. 14	Coals	Frazar and Co
29	Empress of India	Br sh	766	Lawson	Sydney	6	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
29	Cadiz	Br str	481	Hockin	Hongkong	Oct. 23	General	P. & O. Co
29	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	29	Sundries	Russell and Co
29	Pluto	Chi str	170	Pike	Cruise	19	Chinese Government	Chinese Government
30	Nora Creina	Chi str	180	Cruise	Cruise	30	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
31	Express	Br str	290	Whitehaw	Ningpo	21	do	Glover and Co
31	Kiu Shu	Br str	684	Huoile	Hongkong	31	Sundries	Russell and Co
31	Manila	H. M. S.	125	Brown	Tientsin	31	General	Borntraeger and Co
Nov. 1	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	31	do	Tratmann and Co
1	Prince Kung	Br str	125	Brown	Fuchau	30	General	Frazar and Co
1	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloch	Tientsin	25	Poles	Gilman and Co
1	Gleneshie	Br bsq	419	Harris	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Oct. 25	General	Russell and Co
2	Morse	Br bsq	340	McLen	Hankow & Ports	1	Sundries	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
2	Hirado	Chi str	170	Pike	Cruise	1	General	Russell and Co
2	Williamette	Chi str	176	McLeod	Cruise	1	Sundries	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
3	Express	Br str	290	Whitehaw	Ningpo	1	General	Russell and Co
3	Manchu	Am str	803	Clark	Tientsin	1	General	Russell and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
Oct. 25	Fusi-Yama	Br str	710	Callaghan	Fuchau	General	Glover and Co
25	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
25	Shafesbury	Br str	553	Atkins	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Wm. Brand and Co
25	Wild Gazelle	Am bsq	414	Lewis	New York	Teas	Augustine Heard and Co
25	Anna Kimball	Am sh	932	Williams	Fuchau	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
25	Nippon	Br str	694	Penke	Hongkong	Ten, etc.	P. & O. Co
26	Cor-sair	Br str	419	Rees	Newchwang	General	Jardine, Matheson and Co
26	Catharina	Prus bsq	340	McLen	Fuchau	Ballast	G. Gunther
26	Fe-loung	Br str	260	Pritchard	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	T. Kroes and Co
27	Kiang-loong	Am str	915	West	Hankow & Ports	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
27	Express	Br str	290	Whitehaw	Ningpo	Teas	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
27	Silome	Br bsq	430	Davidson	New York	Teas	Little and Co
27	Amazon	Br bsq	218	Bellstedt	Hongkong	Tea, etc.	Edmund Schellhass & Co
27	Resolute	Br sh	634	Holt	New York	Teas	Gilman and Co
27	Rhithipian	Br sh	835	Falkner	London	Teas	W. R. Adamson and Co
27	Burnside	Am bsq	461	Pendergrace	New York	Tea, etc.	Frazar and Co
27	Starling	H. M. G. S.	125	Dent	New York	Tea, etc.	Frazar and Co
28	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
28	Island Queen	Br bsq	439	Dickson	Fuchau	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co
29	Express	Br str	290	Whitehaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
29	Peronia	Br bsq	322	Sullivan	Fuchau	Ballast	Frazar and Co
29	Christine	Prus sch	175	Jansen	Chefoo	General	Textor and Co
29	Pluto	Chi str	170	Pike	Cruise	Chinese Government	Chinese Government
30	Fire Queen	Am str	133	Gray	Hankow & Ports	Russell and Co	A. R. Tilby and Co
30	Newcastle	Br bsq	488	Hanch	Fuchau	Ballast	Olyphant and Co
30	Simola	Am sh	650	Crowell	Fuchau	do	Russell and Co
30	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
31	Shane	Am str	561	Friend	Tientsin	Tea, etc.	Russell and Co
31	Erl King	Br str	1014	Pinel	Hongkong	General	Augustine Heard and Co
31	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow & Ports	Opium, etc.	Glover and Co
31	Express	Br str	290	Whitehaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
31	Williamette	Chi str	176	McLeod	Cruise	Chinese Government	Chinese Government
Nov. 1	Tahwah	Am str	246	Andrews	Hankow & Ports	Russell and Co	Russell and Co
1	Undine	Br str	386	Toppin	Chefoo & Tientsin	Part of Original, etc.	Chapman, King and Co
1	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
1	Anna Maria	Br bsq	271	Ritchie	Sewakow	General	J. S. Baron
1	Ella Gladstone	Br bsq	224	Bark	Fuchau	Ballast	Russell and Co
1	Cosmopolite	Japa str	600	Ortago & Osaguma	Nagasaki	do	T. Kroes and Co
2	Osaka	Br str	417	Burdiss	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	P. O. & Co
2	Cadiz	Br str	481	Hockin	Yokohama	Sundries & Re-exports	Wm. Pustau and Co
2	Matador	Br str	735	Kimmo	Hongkong	General	Russell and Co
3	Lamont	Br str	774	Spencer	Hankow & Ports	Sundries	Borneo Company Limited
3	John C. Munro	Br sh	612	Bunister	Fuchau	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
3	Mathilda	Br bsq	252	Bamsay	Tientsin	do	A. R. Tilby and Co

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No. & Sec.	SHIP'S NAME.	COMMANDER.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	WHERE FROM.	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	REMARKS.
4 s	Confucius	Marseilles	Chi str	265	Sept 22	Hankow	Chinese Government		
S S N D	Fusi-Yama	Hardie	Br str	1200	Sept 18	Hankow	Russell and Co		
3 p	Haya Maro	Carnes	Br str	346	Oct 15	Yokohama	Textor and Co	Chefoo & Tientsin	Immediately
G W	Kin Shu	Hooles	Br str	684	Oct 31	Hongkong	Glover and Co	Ningpo, Hongkong, &c	6th instant
O D	Lightning	Rodgers	Br str	316	Sept 2	Put back	Gibb, Livingston and Co		Repairing
T W	Nauzing	Tulloch	Br str	410	Nov 1	Tientsin	Tratmann and Co	Chefoo & Tientsin	5th instant
Wauing	Nora Creina	Chil	Chi str	180	Oct 30	Cruise	Chinese Government		
U W	Phase	Hinstin	Fr str	711	Oct 21	Yokohama	Messageries Imperiales	Yokohama	24th after Mail ar
D G	Plymouth Rock	Simmons	Am str	2397	Sept 29	Put back	Russell and Co		
	Prince Kung	Brown	Am str	125	Nov 1	Fuchau	Borntraeger and Co.	Fuchau	Immediately
H W	Tatung	Cook	Am str	107	Oct 13	Hankow	H. Foggy and Co		Laid up
D J	Ta-Yung		Br str	124	Apr 4	Woosung	Russell and Co		
G L J	Valeau		Br str	135	Aug 10	Fuchau	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
ronkadoo	Waratah	Robina	Br str	256	June 8	Fuchau			
14 STEAMERS									

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31st-68 654 August 31st, 1867.

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20sc-68 749 Shanghai, Sept. 20th, 1867.

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18sc-68 825 September 28th, 1867.

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No. & Sec.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
7 p	Adeline	Rainsey	Br bg	235 Oct	13 Keelung	A. R. Tilby and Co		
7 s	Akindo	Scott	Br baq	369 Oct	23 Hakodadi	John Thorne and Co	Hakodadi v. N'saki	7th instant
1 p	Alma	Martin	Prus baq	401 Oct	28 Swatow	Wm. Pastau and Co		
1 c	Amiral Charner	Nedelle	Fr baq	451 Oct	16 Nagasaki	J. S. Baron	Swatow	Early
1 s	Anne Porter	Irving	Br bg	238 Oct	9 Nagasaki	Holliday, Wise and Co	Nagasaki	Immediately
1 c	Anita	Askins	Br baq	349 Oct	24 Nagasaki	Augustine Heard and Co		
1 c	Chanticleer	Dardy	Br baq	392 Oct	21 Nagasaki	Glover and Co		
8 s	Cingala	Nelson	Br sh	799 Oct	22 Sydney	Gilman and Co		
8 p	Dilpusund	Jones	Br baq	624 Oct	29 London	Frazar and Co		
7 s	Elizabeth Nichol	ison J Crosbie	Br sh	904 Oct	27 Newcastle, N.E.W.	Frazar and Co		
3 c	Elmstone	Tomlinson	Br sh	698 Sept	8 Fuchau	Borneo Company Limited	London	Early
1 c	Ellon Castle	Linnex	Br baq	348 Oct	3 Sydney	Frazar and Co		For Charter
1 c	Emperor	Dudley	Br baq	370 Oct	4 Swatow	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
6 s	Empress of India	Lawson	Br sh	766 Oct	29 Sydney	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
7 s	Ensign	Duncan	Br baq	431 Oct	2 Cardiff	A. R. Tilby and Co		
1 p	Enterprise	Cross	Siam baq	488 Aug	23 Bangkok	Siemens and Co		
7 s	Etha Rickmers	Davidson	Prus sh	059 Oct	10 Hakodadi	Olyphant and Co	New York	Early
7 s	Fair Leader	Porcel	Br baq	473 Sept	23 Yokohama	Jardine, Matheson and Co	New York	Early
8 p	Felix Mendelsso	hnj Haseo	Br sh	900 Oct	9 Cardiff	Gibb, Livingston and Co		Ft or Ch
7 p	Gipsy	Fullerton	Br baq	250 Oct	21 Keelung	A. R. Tilby and Co		
1 c	Glean	Cameron	Br baq	291 Oct	26 Keelung	Borneo Company Limited		
6 s	Hanover	Piening	Prus baq	371 Oct	14 Saghalien	Frazar and Co		
1 p	Hermann Doctor	Greve	Br sh	624 Oct	10 Sydney	Frazar and Co		
1 c	Ivy	Bromley	Br baq	318 Oct	16 Swan River	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
2 p	John Lidgett	Folson	Br sh	770 Sept	24 London	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
2 s	Kew Kee	Beuglehole	Br sch	344 Aug	11 Fuchau	Trautmann and Co		
7 s	Lizzie Allen	Brown	Am sch	325 Oct	23 Hakodadi	Russell and Co		
5 s	Lota	Barber	Br baq	472 Oct	20 Sydney	Olyphant and Co		
1 c	Madura	Mathews	Br baq	314 Oct	2 Newchwang	Houjau, Hubner and Co	New York	Early
7 p	Maria	Lorenzen	Prus baq	304 Sept	4 Chefoo	Houjau, Hubner and Co	Swatow	
2 c	Minnie	Black	Br baq	407 Oct	8 Nagasaki	Glover and Co	London	Immediately
1 c	Oryx	Gell	Am baq	281 Oct	28 Newcastle	Frazar and Co		
3 c	Royal Berkshire	Grant	Br baq	390 Oct	19 Swatow	Frazar and Co	New York	Early
8 p	Salscia	Gavito	Br baq	424 Oct	11 Fuchau	Gilman and Co		
1 c	Santa Anna	Spa	baq	402 Oct	11 Manila	Phillips, Moore and Co		
1 c	Siam	Edmonds	Br baq	354 Sept	13 Newchwang	H. B. Consul		
7 s	Spray	Steedersen	Br sch	225 Oct	19 Put back leaky	Wm. Pastau and Co		
8 p	Stella	Day	Br baq	265 July	13 Nagasaki	J. Marshall and Co		For Sale
8 s	Strathmore	Burk	Br sch	450 Aug	1 Freemantle	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
2 s	Ta Lee	Davey	Br sch	450 Aug	27 Newchwang	Trautmann and Co		
3 c	Tumeriano	Hughes	Br sh	764 Oct	2 London	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
2 c	Tyburnia	Stephens	Br sh	992 Oct	8 London	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
2 p	Vigil	Gilpen	Br sh	550 Oct	13 Fuchau	Blain, Tate and Co	London	Early
0 D	Ville de Grenade	Corriqueo	Fr baq	269 Sept	8 Tientsin	A. Nachtrieb and Co		
U W	Ville de St. Lo	Dubuis	Fr baq	310 Oct	26 Hakodadi	Master		
1 s	Water Lily	Towers	Br bg	218 Mar	25 Manila	Primrose and Co		Ft or Ch
3 c	Western Chief	Hill	Br sh	750 Oct	28 Fuchau	Gilman and Co		
1 p	Yeuxering Belle	Perat	Br baq	350 Oct	6 Shields	Jardine, Matheson and Co	New York	Early
1 p	Yabelita y	Tremayo	Spa baq	548 Oct	14 Manila	Phillips, Moore and Co		
1 s	Zeis Hermanns							
	Zodiac	Dimelow	Br baq	375 Sept	8 Fuchau	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early

50 VESSELS

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No. & Sec.	NAME.	COMMANDER.	FLAG.	TON-NAOE.	AGENTS.
Receiving Ships.					
3 s	Ariel	J. McKenzie	British ship	596	P. F. Cairns and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
4 s	Emily Jane	E. J. Des Landes	British ship	490	E. D. Sassoon and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewes	British barque	297	Captain Lewes, on board
3 s	Wellington	Bennett	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
Hulks.					
O U L	Exuxio		British barque	398	Powder Magazine Chinese Government
3 s	Frederick VII		British barque	350	Imperial Customs
O D	Kingsan	Brown	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
O U L	Ngapubi		British barque	545	Harbor Master
5 p	Nimrod		British barque	262	H. I. M. S. Customs

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

No. & Sec.	NAME.	COMMANDER.	FLAG.	TON-NAOE.	AGENTS.
	Bunker Hill	Murray	American steamer	63	Primrose and Co
	Fei Yuen	Kennedy	British steamer	50	Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company
	Fokelin	Kofod	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
	Maggie Lauder	Hodgeton	British steamer	130	Mackenzie and Co
	Samson	Ryder	British steamer	80	Frazar and Co
	Titan	Lobergo	British steamer	90	Gibb, Livingston and Co

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No. & Sec.	NAME.	No. of G. B.	COMMANDER.	FLAG & RIG.	GUNS.	H. P.	MEN.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	WHERE FROM
8 s	Acorn	.....	Roe, Surgeon	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	Sept 28	Hospital Ship
4 c	Adventure	.....	Hickley	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	Oct 31	Nagasaki
5 s	Manila	.....	Ryan	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	Oct 31	Tientsin
4 p	Wenzel	.....	Richards	H. M. G. B.	3	60	40	Sept 6	Hankow
2 s	Dorothea	.....	Richy	H. I. M. G. B.	2	90	40	Oct 16	Nagasaki
1 c	Forfait	.....	.....	H. I. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	Oct 1	Hongkong
	Tardif	.....	Chanoine	H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 s	Ashuelot	.....	Febiger	U. S. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Oct 4	Hongkong v. Fuchau

[Edited by R. S. GUSDY, Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald Office," Shanghai.]